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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 135 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Russia's March Towards Democracy

HOARE BACK IN CABINET

Appointment As First Lord Of Admiralty Approved

LONDON, June 5.

The King has approved of the appointment of Sir Samuel Hoare as the First Lord of Admiralty in succession to Viscount Monsell resigned.

Reuter's Lobby correspondent says that the re-appearance of Sir Samuel Hoare is somewhat of a surprise among those who understood that he was disinclined to return to Government at the present stage of international affairs. Nevertheless, it was known that he was willing to place himself at Mr. Baldwin's disposal whenever asked and that the Prime Minister has always been anxious to reavail himself of his services.—Reuter.

(Sir Samuel Hoare's exit from the British Cabinet on 18th December last consequent on the notorious Paris decision, immortalised as the Hoare-Laval Pact of Betrayal of Abyssinia, might have created an impression that any idea of his return as a Minister was remote. But the "deep attachment" of Premier Baldwin for him and his own ambitions could not have kept him out of any Jingo Government. Though his restoration to the Cabinet is described as "Somewhat of a surprise," the circumstances of his resignation were marked with an air of unreality. His return, therefore, does not at all come as a surprise. His appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty, when Anglo-Soviet talks for Naval limitations are taking definite shape, will be viewed with apprehension, as his dislike of Russia amounts almost to hostility. His coming back to the Cabinet may also lead to grave suspicions. Is the Abyssinian question a dead issue with the British Government? Will Italian "conquest" be recognised as the final settlement of the problem? Otherwise it seems impossible to reconcile his present appointment when the question is expected to be in the forefront in view of the approaching League meeting at Geneva. For, Sir Samuel Hoare resigned from the Cabinet because he had fundamental differences with his colleagues and when the question comes up for determination of British policy at the League meeting, he is not expected to take up a different attitude).

MILITARY COURSE AS OPTIONAL SUBJECT

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The United Press is in a position to state that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University have just approved of a scheme to introduce Military Science in the University course during the Intermediate and Degree stages.

It may be recalled that some time ago the University appointed a small Committee consisting, among others, of Mr. S. P. Mookerjee, the Present Vice-Chancellor and Sir Hassan Surhawardy, ex-Vice-Chancellor, to consider steps to be taken in this direction. This Committee have recently submitted a report recommending that a selected course on Military Science may be included as a subject for examination in the Calcutta University.

This new course is proposed to be split up into junior and senior, each taking two years to complete. Only the "bona fide" students of the Calcutta University who are also members of the University Training Corps, will be eligible to go in for this new course.

The Committee have opined that the Military studies should not be made compulsory at this stage. For some years at least the military course would be regarded as an optional subject.

Justifying such modest beginning the Committee hold out the opinion that if this scheme proves successful, both the University and the military authorities will be prepared to extend its scope in all legitimate directions.—United Press.

Bi-Cameral System Proposed

WORK, RIGHT OF EVERY CITIZEN

All-Union Congress Convened To Consider Stalin Report For New Constitution

MOSCOW, June 5.

The all-Union Congress Soviet Party is being convened to consider the Stalin Report for the new Soviet Constitution which has already been approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Parliamentary Group

It provides for a President and Parliament composed of Upper and Lower Houses, all three being elected by direct secret ballot. The peasants will be given a vote equal to town workers. Work will be recognised as an elementary right of every citizen, together with civil and proprietary rights. Parliament will consist of 200 senators and 600 members in the Lower House.—Reuter.

TRUTH ABOUT INDIA

A. I. C. C. Bulletin

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

The first news bulletin by the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C. office has been issued today. The bulletin deals with all events and activities of the Congress and other national organizations like the Trade Union Congress, etc., during the month as also of the activities of Government of India relating to subjects of economics, statistics and finance, other matters relating to orders, trials and judgments dealt with by the Government against individuals, newspapers and organizations in the country during the month and finally relating to the forthcoming Central and Provincial Legislatures and Congress and Government activities in that connection.

POINTS FOR FOREIGN PEOPLE.

The Bulletin draws pointed attention of the foreign people to the fact that:

"(1) All Congressmen are united on the point of making the working of the new Constitution impossible.

"(2) The main issue is to remove the existing poverty and unemployment in the country.

"There seems to be only one solution of poverty and unemployment and that is the Socialistic solution."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The Bulletin at one place refers to British India agricultural statistics and says in that connection that expert opinion has calculated that British India would need another 20 million tons of food crops just to drive the wolf from the doors of her children. Measures of internal colonisations should have long ago been undertaken, but the Government thinks of the new 2-3/4 per cent. loan.

The Bulletin considers that the news of over-subscribed lists for the loan being closed within 5 minutes as of sinister significance and concludes that sympathetic insight, courage and sense of responsibility to the people are lacking in the bureaucracy, that control India's money, in view of their not heeding the suggestion to use cheap money available in the country for public works, and internal colonisation.

After dealing with matters of civil liberties, peasants' and working-class movements, and the all-India Village Industries Association, the Bulletin refers to Mr. Jinnah's electioneering organization and says that it is too early to say anything definite, but doubts are entertained about his success owing to his policy of rejection of Federation.

ANTI-CONGRESS MOVE

Referring to Nationalist Agriculturist Party of the United Provinces, the Bulletin calls it an attempt of the United Provinces Government and Sir Malcolm Hailey, ex-Governor, to organise all anti-Congress forces under the deceptive banned of "peasant movement".

The Bulletin does not deal with the general constituencies. Regarding the Congress activities in the election matters, the bulletin says that the campaign against the new Constitution is getting intense and the Congress party is not allowing the grass to grow under its feet and brisk enrolment of voters is proceeding in every province.—United Press.

STORM SWEEPS OVER DELHI

Telegraph And Electricity Breakdown; Mango Crop Damaged

NEW DELHI, June 5.

A cyclone swept over Delhi at 3-30 this morning resulting in the dislocation of telegraphic communication. Traffic breakdown, stoppage of electric current, uprooting of giant trees, blowing off of corrugated iron sheets and thatched roofs and injury to an already poor mango crop. Stormy conditions are daily experienced here of late. It is believed that cyclone conditions have prevailed through a vast area of the country.

Telegraphic lines have been generally damaged while others have been restored. The Bombay-Simla direct service is not yet working.—A.P.

"QUEEN MARY" BOUND HOMEWARD

NEW YORK, June 5.

The "Queen Mary" sailed on her homeward voyage at 15/56 British summer time.—Reuter.

Souvenir Hunters Invade "Queen Mary"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, June 5.

Despite elaborate precautions of official and private police, souvenir hunters wrought havoc on the "Queen Mary."

According to the New York "Herald Tribune" some 35,000 visitors boarded the vessel in dock, their filchings including spoons, forks, potted plants, clocks, silver calendars, ash-trays, pieces of China and many objects detached with wrenches and screw-drivers.

'FRONTIER GANDHI' TRANSFERRED TO ALMORA

BAREILLY, June 4.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who was confined in the District Jail was taken late last night to Almora Jail under police escort. The Khan appeared cheerful. It is understood that he will be brought back here in October next.

Sino-Japanese Tension

Southwest Political Council Mobilises National Salvation Forces

SHANGHAI, June 5.

The Japanese authorities at Canton ordered their nationals to be ready to evacuate the town at a moment's notice in case of emergency.

Preparations In South

HONGKONG: The Southwest Political Council appointed General Chen-chi-Tang and General Lichung-Yen respective Kwangtung and Kwangsi army leaders to be commanders-in-Chief of the first and fourth group armies of people's anti-Japanese National Salvation Forces. They have been instructed to prepare for a mobilisation expedition against Japanese in the north.—Reuter.

MATRICULATION RESULT

Only 28 Per Cent Pass

About 6,800 students, constituting nearly 28 per cent. of the total number appearing for the examination, have passed the Matriculation this year, compared to 35 per cent last year and the annual average of 40 per cent. This shockingly low percentage has created consternation among the failed students and the student world generally.

(Complete Results on page 11).

20% PASS RESULT IN BARODA CENTRE

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA(June 5.

Out of about 2,600 or 2,650 students appearing in Baroda Centre, about 530 or 540 have passed the matriculation exmination, the result being only 20 per cent.

Candidate bearing No. 10,305 comes first in the centre, securing 489 marks.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT FUNCTIONS NORMALLY

PARIS, June 5.

Despite forebodings all public transport is functioning normally. Pickets who gathered at the gates of Paris with the intention of stopping the passage of food lorries to the central markets are peaceably dispersed by small detachments of police. Delivery men at the big store galleries of Lafayette prevented customers from entering although sales people were on duty.

A wave of optimism swept over the Bourse in the morning following the foramtion of Leon M. Blum's cabinet. It is based on the hopes that Leon M. Blum will succeed in settling the strikes. The rentes are remarkably firm and the "Banque de France" shares quotable 230 francs higher.

Gold Flow To New York Still Continues

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, June 5.

Thirteen and a half million dollars French gold is engaged to New York.

"The Twenty-One" V. The Rest

JAWAHARLAL CLARIFIES ISSUE

Bombay Merchants' Assurance To Congress President

("CHRONICLE" EXCLUSIVE)

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

In an exclusive interview with your correspondent this morning, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated that there had been a fair response to his suggestion of a "Civil Liberties Union" from the individuals he had met. People generally agreed with the theory and principles of such a Union and many people had consented to join the Union, though some others hesitated in doing so. Pandit Jawaharlal stated that the Civil Liberties Union would be a body independent of the Congress.

BUSINESSMEN ARE WITH CONGRESS

When it was pointed out to him that statements had been made in Bombay to the effect that the merchants who had opposed the manifesto of Big Business were not necessarily in favour of Socialism, he stated that he was fully conscious of this fact. What these merchants had made clear to him was that, unlike the "Twenty-one" they were fully with the Congress in its political fight for Independence. Some of them were also favourable to the idea of Socialism.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS

The main point was that in the manifesto of the "Twenty-one" under cover of attack on Socialism an attack had been made on the Congress and its fight for Independence. This had been repudiated by the great majority of merchants in Bombay. It would of course be wrong and absurd to say, that thereby all these merchants had declared themselves in favour of Socialism.

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM

What Pandit Jawaharlal wanted to stress was that the fundamental problem of India was one of the poverty of masses and according him this could only be ultimately solved by Socialistic means. He wanted this question to be discussed widely and he was glad that this was being done he was not for the moment concerned in finding out who called himself Socialist and who did not. As a matter of fact, not many people had given enough thought to the matter so far to understand the implication of the problem and it was necessary that they should do so. Obviously there could be no Socialism till political power was in the hands of the people of the country and, therefore, the question of Independence took precedence over all others.

FOR UNAO

Pandit Jawaharlal since he came here yesterday from Lahore has been extremely busy. His throat is somewhat better now. He will be leaving to-morrow for Unao to attend the U. P. Political Conference.

JAWAHAR AND RAJEN BABU

Congress President To Issue Statement

ALLHABAD, June 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not yet recovered from the effects of his Punjab tour. His throat is much better but he still feels pain and has a slight cough. He is going to Unao to-morrow morning to attend the Provincial Political Conference from where he will return to Allahabad on Friday before going to Mussoorie to see Mr. R. S. Pandit, his Brother-in-law.

COMMUNAL AWARD

With reference to his recent pronouncements regarding the Communal Award the Pandit said that it had not changed the situation at all, as he had only repeated there what he had said in his presidential address and what the Congress resolution had said. He, as well as the Congress, considered the Award anti-National and anti-democratic but both believed that it could only be changed through a mutually-agreed settlement between the communities. He thought that they should not fritter away their energies on the Communal Award and matters of this nature but should work for the independence and freedom of India.

NO SPLIT IN CONGRESS

Referring to the Lahore message of June 2, he said that he referred to the split in the Congress rank in 1918 which ultimately led to the increased strength of the Congress and not to any impending split. Questioned about Babu Rajendra Prasad's speech and his attitude regarding the Zemindari System he said that he might issue a statement later.

Refuses To Be Drawn Into Discussion On It

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

Asked by the "United Press" as to how he looked upon the speech made by Rajendra Babu at Chapra that Socialism was bound to create difficulties, etc., Pandit Jawaharlal replied: "Look upon it? Why, it was an excellent speech". As Punditji said no further and was inclined to leave to attend to his other work, the "United Press" representative pressed Punditji to say at least what he felt regarding the differences between his speeches and that of Babu Rajendra Prasad, which the newspapers had taken up for editorial comments.

Punditji laughed heartily at the suggestion and referred himself to a local paper which almost daily wrote something on that subject and himself. Punditji also added that he might issue a statement in that connection to the Press.—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET

Will Meet At Wardha On June 29

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress will be held on June 29th and subsequent dates at Wardhaganj.

STOP PRESS

REPUBLICANS CONVICTED

Extraordinary Scenes Mark End Of Trial By Irish Military Tribunal

DUBLIN, June 5.

There were extraordinary scenes when twelve Republicans, nine of whose names are not known and who were called by numbers, were sentenced to a year's imprisonment each by the Military Tribunal.

They were convicted of being members of an unlawful association and drilling in the performance of military acts. When the President of the Court asked them if they had anything to say, one of them declared that "The Free State is being knocked off its foundation of blood, mockery and corruption." Another shouted, "Your time is coming." When sentenced, the accused cheered loudly and shouted "Up Dublin Brigade," and "Up the Republic." —Reuter.

BUDGET TRIBUNAL'S REPORT SEQUEL

Underwriting Agents Asked Not To Take Contingency Risks

LONDON, June 5.

As a sequel to the Budget Tribunal's Report, the Committee of Lloyds has addressed a letter to all underwriting agents deprecating the underwriting of contingency risks which are purely speculative. They ask agents to sign an agreement not to accept such risks unless they are satisfied that the assured has a legitimate interest in covering them and unless the name of the assured appears in the slip a special committee will be formed to advise on doubtful cases.

The foregoing was issued at the same time as the ruling by Lloyds that underwriters in Bates' budget risk transactions should accept the money he refunded since the Tribunal's report was issued. Prior to this ruling, divergent views were apparent whether to accept the refund.—Reuter.

INDIAN RAILWAYS QUITE SOLVENT

MADRAS, June 5.

That the Railway Board in India was not in the real sense of the term a transport service board and that it was an instrument of military transport, a custodian of the interests of bond-holders in Indian railways and a trustee keeping the rights of vested British interests in this country, were the views expressed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, in an opening address at the 10th annual conference of the M. and S. M. Railway Employees' Union held this evening at Unity House, Perambur.

Proceeding Mr. Mehta stressed on the fact that Indian railways were not working at a loss as was sought to be made out by the authorities. He showed by elaborate arguments that the railways in India were paying proposition and were solvent but the only defect was that there was misuse of railway resources and leakages in certain parts of administration.

With low wages, high freight and less comforts for passengers, Mr. Mehta declared, Indian railways were working at profit.

He strongly criticised the constitution of the Statutory Railway Board in that it would be outside the scope of the new Government of India Act practically in all matters.

In conclusion the Bombay Mayor appealed to workers to stand united to meet the crisis facing them.—United Press.

Two Live Bombs Discovered

CALCUTTA, June 5.

A message from Barisal District in East Bengal states that two live bombs were discovered this morning by the District Intelligence Branch police from an uninhabited house in the interior of a village.

The bombs were found in a damaged condition in an earthen pot together with several other explosive ingredients.

No arrest is so far made in this connection. Investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced Nurses for the Bhatia General Hospital, Mathew Road, Bombay. Apply personally with testimonials on Mondays and Thursdays between 4 and 5 p.m. (6279).

Wanted two candidates for Service Guarantee. Service or money back. Guarantee prospectus on two annas.—Technical College of India. (G) Bombay 14. (6274).

Wanted educated persons to earn permanently Rs. 4,000 P.A. no investment. For particulars apply enclosing As. 1-1/2. Royal Policy, Meerut. (6293).

Wanted a Lady Typist knowing office routine time between 11-30 to 2, at Meher Mansion Compound, near Lakdi Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay. (6287).

Wanted a Shorthand Typist and a general clerk knowing Court-work. Those having worked in Solicitors' office need only apply, stating minimum salary required. Box No. 6295, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two B.A.B.T. teachers and Commercial teachers on Rs. 150 for Africa. Must know Gujarati and sail immediately. Apply personally with photo. Goldwyn & Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (6297).

Wanted for immediate appointments: Maths., Science, Sanskrit, Persian, Latin teachers for Bombay and up-country schools. Trained preferred. Salary 60-80. Apply personally, Goldwyn & Co. Educational Agents, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (6296).

Wanted experienced Graduate for teaching French upto Matric also a Marathi knowing under-graduate for English Standard I. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply personally to Principal, High School. Andheri, Bombay Suburb. (6298).

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Non-Matrics for a Banking Mercantile firm dealing in varieties. State salary, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6273).

Wanted.—(1.) Professor of Domestic Science, (2.) Nurse-housekeeper to work as Resident matron. Applications to reach Principal Central College for women, Nagpur, before 23rd June. (3297).

Wanted an M.B.B.S. Lady Doctor and a Lady L.C.P.S. for the Female Hospital at Bansda. The starting pay of the post is Rs. 150 and 75 p.m. respectively. Sparsely furnished quarters will be allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating age, nationality and experience to Dewan, Bansda State, Bansda. (3316).

Wanted an LL.B. of at least ten years standing to work as Nyayadhish. Initial pay Rs. 75-5-125 p.m. Apply at once enclosing copies of testimonials and giving particulars regarding age, nationality, experience, etc., to Dewan, Bansda State, Bansda. (3317).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A few salesmen to sell 'Aryan's Tea' on a monthly pay of Rs. 45 and T.A. Rs. 15. Apply Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (6294).

Wanted Artist for newspaper work. Apply to the Manager, the Bombay Chronicle.

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let 3 Tin Sheds, good for Storing purposes, also one Garage, adjacent Esplanade Police Court. Apply Box No. 6285, "Bombay Chronicle."

Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, top "Chowpatty Chambers" 3 to 6 Rooms' flats. Overlooking sea, Hindoos only. Litt. Rent 70 to 250. (6233).

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Wanted Bungalow 200 sq. ft. built Hindu locality between Dadar and Vile-Parle, within 10 minutes from Station. About Rs. 12,000. 'Bona fide' parties need apply with full details to Box No. 6251, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Tuitions: Piano. All subjects school college, upto Intermediate. Low rates. Especially October Matriculation. Box 6268, "Bombay Chronicle".

After Matriculation, what next? Consult the "Guide to Chances" for your success and greater prosperity.—Technical College of India, Bombay 14. (6274).

Tuitions undertaken by experienced Teacher for Matric students. Results cent per cent. Box No. 6260, "Bombay Chronicle."

Special Half-Free French Classes for October and April Examinations begin immediately, success guaranteed. Apply Dighe, Hanuman Terraces, near Pathe. (6292)

The South Indian Education Society, King's Circle, Matunga.—The Society's School re-opens on June 10th with the next higher class viz. VI Standard and will be located at the old premises. (3318).

Wanted 30 candidates for Civil Engineer and Overseer classes. Bright prospects. Sure demand.—Technical College of India (C.), Bombay 14. (6274).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6291).

Bombay Matric Results are very strict. Cambridge Senior results are never less than 50 per cent. Decide to-day and join. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (3196).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates for Telegraph and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight. Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (6274).

Alexandra College of Commerce— Fresh Classes for Diploma Courses (oral or postal), to qualify as Accountants, Bank Officers, Companies' Secretaries, Insurance Organisers, Stenographers, will commence from 10th June. Enrolments proceeding. Sound coaching. Individual attention. York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (6230).

Wanted candidates for Radio, Electrical Civil and Auto. Engineering, Telegraphy, Commerce, Law, Journalism and Printing. Reduced fees. Recognised examinations. Rail-fare paid. Prospectus on three annas.—Technical College of India, Bombay 14. (6274).

Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar, offers specialised courses in: Book-keeping, Accountancy, D.Com., I.M.C., Banking, Currency, Shorthand, Typewriting, for London Chamber, Bombay Government, Indian Merchants' Chamber Examinations. Admissions proceeding. Prospectus free on application. (6266).

Rare opportunity for educated youths—With a six months' training and London Diploma, a youth of average intelligence, can have a guaranteed independent career. Apply with six annas stamp for illustrated prospectus. Rao's Tailoring College (The Pioneer Tailoring Institution in India), Sai Bhuvan Princess Street, Bombay 2. (6299).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (6156)

There will be a few vacancies (for students) at the Bai Kabibai Boarding at Nasik from the beginning of the next College term in June. Free boarding and lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply stating the results of the last examination with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees, Bai Kabibai Charity Trust, 26, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. (3299).

Commercial and Vocational Training Centre in India, 136, Bow Bazaar Street, 18, J. Park Street. If you would like to have immediate provision for your ward, you may entrust his future to this Institute for training, chiefly for the reason that the "Government of India (Military Department), have been pleased to select this Institute as the only one in the whole of India for the training of Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the British Army". Specialised to train in the following subjects: (1) Radio Servicing and Mechanics Course (Radio Engineering). (2) Wireless Telegraphy. (3) Asst. Station Master's Course. (4) Accountancy. (5) Stenography. For Prospectus apply with 2-stamp as postage either to Mr. R. J. Keys, I.S.O., Director or to Mr. A. J. Cooke, Principal, the George Telegraph Training Institute, Calcutta.

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Broadcasting offers unique opportunities—Taught by World's Pioneers at your home and in your leisure.—Technical College of India, (B) Bombay 14. (6274).

Become a Master of Correct English by learning Speechcraft at home. "How to Win with Words" free.—Technical College of India, (E) Bombay 14. (6274).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted partner with capital of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 for small speculative business. Profits cent per cent monthly. Apply Box No. 6278, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Partners: By a Film Technician, Ladies and Gents, willing to invest about 5,000, Remuneration 75 onwards according work, and profits 15 per cent least assured. He has specialised abroad, with thorough experience in Film industry abroad and India. Write to Box No. 6276, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Win Rs. 10,000—New Motor Car, Radio Sets, Typewriters, Gramophones, Watches, Books and Study Scholarships, etc., in simple five word "Subject" competition. Particulars free. Federal Press, Dadar, Bombay. (6274).

Stamps—Jubilee, Ivory, Chinaware, Coins. Notes, Shunkh right R. 1,000. Autographs list free. Ponchaji Wimbridge, Grant Road. (6271)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the power to buy, sell, endorse, transfer, negotiate, or otherwise deal with Government and other securities or raise loans on behalf of the Prabhat Insurance Co., Limited, granted to Messrs. Parakram & Co. represented by Mr. B. L. Thosar on the 6th day of August, 1935, has been cancelled, and all persons dealing and transacting with the said Messrs. Parakram & Co., will do so at their own risk.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) S. A. STHALEKAR,
Manager,
For the Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd.

3327

NOTICE.

APPLICTTIONS ARE INVITED and will be received upto 12th June, 1936, from intending candidates separately for Diploma courses in Civil and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Operator's course attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.

The Diploma courses extend over three years and the Wireless course extends over a period of three terms; and a limited number of candidates will be admitted. The minimum qualification for entrance is the Matriculation standard.

Candidates desiring admission should state the year of passing and their seat number in the examination. Students coming from other Universities will have to produce a certificate of their having passed the required examination.

M. H. ADVANI,
for Ag. Principal,
N. E. D. Civil Engineering College.

3301

NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE,
BOMBAY 8.
(RECOGNISED BY FOREIGN UNIVERSITY DENTAL COLLEGES).

Fourth Annual Session Opens on Wednesday, July 1st. 1936.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE LEADING UP to the L.D.Sc., (Bombay) Diploma. Entrance Requirements:—Matriculation of any Indian University.

For prospectus and Registration apply to: V. M. DESAI, the Dean, NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, Lamington Road, Bombay, 8.

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Public Notices.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, JEHANGIR WADIA BLDG., ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on MONDAY, 15th June, 1936 at 2-30 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th June 1936 to 24th June 1936 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, on the 15th day of June, 1936 at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.) in the afternoon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered in manner following:—

(A.) The following sub-clause shall be substituted for Sub-Clause (p) of Clause (3) of the Memorandum of Association:—

(p). To invest the moneys of the Company in granting loans on its own policies on single or joint security and particularly to the artisans, workmen and labouring class wage earners, and to Industrial concerns large or small on such approved securities as may be fixed by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time or on the first mortgages and charges by way of mortgage of leasehold properties for a term of years situate in British India provided that fifty years at least shall be unexpired at the date of such investment and the ground rent in respect thereof shall not exceed one quarter of the annual letting value with liberty in case of leasehold securities to waive the production of the Lessors title, or in the purchase of shares of Imperial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India or in the purchase of debentures or preference shares (which secure preference both as regards interest and capital) of The Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., The Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd., The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. The Tata Power Co., Ltd., or The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., but the investments referred to in this Clause shall at no time exceed two-thirds of the capital and funds of the Company."

(B.) The following sub-clauses shall be inserted after Sub-Sub-Clause (M) of Clause (3) of the Memorandum of Association:—

(M1). "To take, or otherwise to acquire, and hold shares in any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company."

(M2). To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property rights and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same time and place on the 30th day of June, 1936, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the abovementioned meeting and of confirming, if thought fit as special resolution, the abovementioned resolution.

By order of the Board.

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.

3332

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 319 of 1934.

BAI SHIRINBAI, daughter of Abdulkayum Mamajiwalla & wife of H. A. Valavalla of Bombay and Surat Mahomedan Inhabitant at present at Surat ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Messrs. HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSSEIN & BROS, a firm, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. .. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Consent decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of March, 1934, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees seven thousand for debt and the sum of Rupees two hundred and fifty for costs which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees seven thousand two hundred and fifty and simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the sum last abovenamed from the date hereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 7th day of August, 1935, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right title and interest of the Defendants and of (1) Abdul Hussein Gulamhussein, (2) Jafferbhoy Gulamhussein and (3) Shaikhalli Gulamhussein, partners in the defendants firm, in the lands and premises in the said Warrants mentioned, that is to say

By sale of the right, title and interest and or equity of redemption as the case may be of (1) Abdul Hoosein Gulam Hoosein, (2) Jafferbhoy Gulam Hoosein and (3) Shaikhali Gulamhussein being partners in the Defendant firm against whom liberty to execute the decree has been given by a Judge's Order dated 11-1-35, in all that piece or parcel of Foras Free Hold land or ground situate, lying and being at Sleater Road outside the Fort together with the messuages, etc., standing thereon containing by admeasurement 2811 square yards and situated within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 256 and 358, New Survey No. 13867, Old Survey No. 199, New Survey No. 117037, Cadastral Survey No. 2 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3684 (1), 3684 (1a) and 3684 (1aA) and Street Nos. 10, 10A and 10AB and bounded as follows:—

East:—By a passage and beyond that by the property of the late Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata.

West:—By the property of Bai Awabai Framji Petit.

North:—By the Sleater Road aforesaid.

South:—By the low level Road and beyond that by the Grant Road Frere Bridge.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 18th day of June, 1936, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated the 7th day of August, 1935, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants and of (1) Abdulhussein Gulamhussein, (2) Jafferbhoy Gulamhussein and (3) Shaikhally Gulamhussein, partners in the Defendants firm in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants and partners in Defendants firm to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants and partners in the Defendants firm have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the office of Messrs. Natverlal & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1936.

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
3323

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE on behalf of our clients the BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC CO., LTD., of Madras that on the 12th of May 1936, they filed a suit against Messrs. Jeshingbhai Balabhai and Sons of Ahmedabad and Madras for an injunction to restrain the Defendants from selling Khaki Twills bearing the number 177-C-500 on the ground that the number was an infringement of our clients established trade number D177 C500 used for over 15 years on their Khaki Twills. Our clients were awarded a decree restraining such infringement and taxed costs.

We further give notice that our clients in order to protect their legal rights propose to take immediate legal action in the case of any infringement of their established Trade Marks, particularly their "Gola Chhap" used on Buckingham Mill piece-goods and their "Kainchi Chhap" used on Carnatic Mill piece-goods and of their established Trade Numbers.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1936.

CRAIGIE ELUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Limited.
3200.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai YELLOOBAI, widow of Limbaji Narsingoo Nella, the surviving administratrix of the estate of Vithal Narsoo Nella, deceased, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client Mr. Savenna Pochetty Lobar.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

1STLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kamathipura 14th Street, in the Registration Sub-District and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52-3/9ths square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4513, New No. 11047 Old Survey No. 4147 and New Survey No. 6538 and Cadastral Survey No. 355 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2134, Street No. 44-46. New Street No. 15 and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the North by Kamathipura 14th Street, on or towards the East by the property of Nullunabai, widow of Sayanna on or towards the South by sweepers passage and on or towards the West by the property of Nursoo Nursappa.

2NDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamathipura 14th Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73.55 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 11045, 11046 New Survey Nos. 6536, 6537 and Cadastral Survey No. 358 (part) of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2135 and Street No. 17 and bounded, on the East by the property first hereinabove described, on or towards the West by the property of Vishwanath Ganpat, on or towards the North by Kamathipura 14th Street and on or towards the South by sweepers passage.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1936.

SOLOMON & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3315.

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Public Notices.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

THE ASSOCIATION hereby gives Notice to all whom it may concern that it has been notified of the loss of Policy No. 347612. issued by the Association on the life of PURSHOTAM JAMNADAS GORDHUNDAS and that at the end of one calendar month from this date a Duplicate Policy will be issued in place of the lost Policy unless within the said period of one calendar month objection against the issue of such Duplicate Policy is lodged with the Association at its office at 15 and 15A, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HUGH POLLETT.
Resident Secretary.
6282.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD.

REMINDER.

MEETING OF DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of the Debentures of the abovenamed Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th June, 1936, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, at Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay as duly notified in this Paper dated the 27th May 1936. Those attending the Meeting should bring their Debentures with them.

V. S. APTE.
Debenture Trustee
By Order of,
The Board of Directors of
The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL.
Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1936.
3309.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS, Attorneys--at-law have removed their Office as from 1st June, 1936, to First Floor of Lalgir Mansions, situate at the junction of Dean Lane and Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Clients of Messrs. JAMSEDJI Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys-at-Law are requested to take away on or before 30th June, 1936, the papers in their matters completed before 1st January, 1924, as against payment of all costs charges and expenses payable by them. On and after 1st July, 1936, Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas will proceed to destroy or otherwise dispose of their record of papers and proceedings in matters completed upto the end of 1923.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1936.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI &
DEVIDAS.
Attorneys-at-Law.
3295.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 355 OF 1936.

Re: ISMAIL MAHOMED, carrying on business in the firm name of Messrs. M. Ismail & Co., as Glassware merchants at Janjikar Street, and residing at Old Bangalpura, without the Fort of Bombay .....A Debtor

Ex parte: SHERALLI KHANMAHOMED MANEKIA and Others ..Petitioning Creditors.

On the 4th day of June, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 4th day of June 1936.
G. S. CLEUR BROWN.
3324 Offg. Insolvency Registrar.

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of K. Jackson Esquire and others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Co. of complete Modern style Flat furniture, Godrej steel Cabinet, 54 inches Milner safe, 24 inches Chubb safe, Singer Machine, Ice Frigidaire, Automatic record changer Electric cabinet gramophone with amplifier loud speaker and pick up, Remington portable typewriter, American table, A.C. Fans, Hall carpets, Chesterfield sets, Electric figure lamps, Drawing room sofa cabinets, Glassware, etc. VORA & CO.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

BONAFIDE SALE.

GRAND SALE OF FURNITURE.

Auction sale of complete Bungalow furniture at Linton House, Bungalow No. 13 near Agripada Police Station, Lamington Road, on SUNDAY the 7th Instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) including dining tables, writing, dressing and tea tables, chairs, side-board, chesterfield suits, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, teapoys, chest drawers, brass ware etc. Furniture on view.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT 3RD MARINE STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay as the Administrator of the estate of late Purshottam Dullabh and in pursuance of the Judge's order, dated 20th February, 1936 made in the matter of the estate of Purshottam Dullabh, deceased, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property on SATURDAY, the 6th day of June, 1936, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed) together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of the 3rd Marine Street containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 727 New No. 3321 and old Survey No. 10 New Survey No. 8349 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward No. 2624 Street No. 59 and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Administrator General of Bombay.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla attorneys for the Administrator General of Bombay at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PYDHOWNIE ROAD SOUTH.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Government of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned Valuable Immovable property on FRIDAY, the 19th day of June, 1936, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the South side of Pydhownie Road containing by admeasurement 198 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey Records and 203 square yards according to the Collectors Rent Roll or thereabouts and 208 sq. yards according to the Consent Decree dated 4th November 1935 in suit No. 1895 of 1928 of the High Court of Bombay bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1003 of Mandvi Division and Laughton's Survey No. 2840 and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under the Collector's Last Rent Roll No. 6687 and current Rent Roll No. 2338 of quit and ground rent tenure and which said premises re-assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1048 and Old Street Nos. 229-233 and New Street No. 17 Pydhownie Road.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Solicitor to Government, Attorneys for the Government of Bombay, at their office at Central Bank Building, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF GIN AND PRESS FACTORY, BUILDINGS AND LAND AT ETAWAH, (U.P.)

By order of the Liquidators of the New Mofussil Co. Ltd., Bombay, (In Voluntary Liquidation) the undersigned will sell by public auction on Thursday 25th June, 1936 at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Gin and Press Factory Buildings, stores, 3.92 acres lands, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers, 6,12 Bruce St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 7th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Teak and blackwood, modern household furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Carpets, Safes, Glass Crockery, platedware, etc., at Vile Parle, Junction of Ghodbunder and Vulabhai Road, next to Sea View Bungalow No. 93. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, Tel. 22801.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SONAPUR STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1117 of 1935 (Tokersey Ladha vs. Mahomedally Abdulhussein and others) and pursuant to the Decree passed on 27th January, 1936, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 18th June, 1936, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises of Lot No. 3:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of Pension and Tax Land situate at Sonapur Street, containing by admeasurement 37 square yards or thereabouts with the dwelling house, Street No. 7.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of Pension and Tax Land situate at Sonapur Street, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts, with the dwelling house. Street Nos. 3 and 5.

LOT NO. 3:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land situate at Sonapur Street, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts, with the dwelling house, Street No. 10 and bounded on the North by land forming part of Lot No. 4 hereinafter described, on the South by the property of Morarji Khimji, on the East by the 1st Sonapur Cross Lane and on the West by the property of Pallonji Dorabji and others.

LOT NO. 4:—All those four pieces of Pension and Tax land which have been let out on Fazendari tenure and the houses standing whereon belong to the respective Fazendari tenants thereof situate at 1st Sonapur Cross Lane, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 564, 543, 549, 550, Bhuleshwar Division Area 102, 63, 72 and 75 square yards and annual rent Rs. 14, 15, 13 and 14 respectively.

The cess of all the 4 lots has been redeemed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Minocher, Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

Passage Rates from Bombay.

	SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE T'st. £	RETURN Cabin £	RETURN T'st £
Colombo	7-0	5-0	12-12	9-0
Singapore	19-0	12-0	30-0	18-0
Hongkong	26-0	17-0	46-16	30-0
Shanghai	30-0	19-0	50- 0	30-0
Kobe	35-0	22-0	50- 0	30-0
Yokohama	36-0	23-0	50- 0	30-0

Reduced Through Rates to San Francisco Los Angeles, Vancouver and Seattle on application.

Revised Passage Rates from Colombo.

		London £	M'Seilles £
1st	A	69-0	64-0
	B	66-0	61-0
	C	54-0	49-0
	D	49-0	44-0
2nd	A	44-0	40-0
	B	34-0	30-0
	C	31-0	27-0

Reduced 3rd class Students' Rates from Colombo to Europe on application.

For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Lloyds Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22041. Telegrams: 'YUSEN'.

NEXT FRIDAY

A THRILLING and AWE-INSPIRING Episode of Social Brigand, who tyrannized the POOR.

NATIONAL THEATRES' Super-Thriller:

DERBY
—: KA :—
SHIKAR

Starring:
NIMBALKAR (of Prabhat Fame).
RADHABAI, VILAYATU & MISS SORAB.

— COMING NEXT FRIDAY —
SUPER
TALKIES:—CHARNI RD.

Vadnagara Nagar Mandal Prizes For Successful Students

The Hon. Secretary writes: The Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, offers, prizes to the students (of both sexes) appears in the following Bombay University examinations and obtaining highest numbers of marks from amongst those of the students of the community appearing therein:

N. R. Zala Cup: In B.A.

Sarabhai Prize: In Matriculation.

M. M. Zala Prize: In Matric. Exam. to Student of Jamnagar Section obtaining highest number of Marks in Sanskrit.

Dolatrai Bhagat Prize: In Matric for obtaining highest marks in Mathematics.

To lady student of the community obtaining highest number of marks in Matriculation examination.

To lady student of the community obtaining highest number of marks in Matriculation of the Karve University.

Nationalist Hindus To Form A. I. Party

The Provisional Secretary, writes:—

Hindu Nationalists of Bombay and suburbs, assembled on 3rd June, 1936, at Dr. Athavle's Dispensary, Mr. Manubhai G. Pandya, Solicitor was voted to the chair. Mr. S. N. Modak explained the present political situation, and read the "Appeal to Nationalist Hindus" issued by the Nationalist Hindus. It was decided to start a party and the following members will form a provisional committee to draft the rules and regulations and constitution of the said party with powers to co-opt:—

Messrs. M. C. Pandya; M. N. Talpade, S. I. Jogiekar, S. N. Modak, I. B. Desai, O. N. Navlekar, P. V. Bapat, Dr. C. R. Athavle, Dr. G. L. Godboie, Dr. Shivdas Chapsi, L. R. Malekar, Manilal Parekh, M. S. Gokhale.

INDIA NEEDS LIVING MARTYRS

(Continued from Page 28)

ing from agriculture. At first sight the income from the village industries may appear to be small but if every body began to produce say 2½ and 3 annas, instead of 2 annas, the maximum average income per head as found by the most liberal computation, the result would be a tremendous increase in the income of the whole country and crores of rupees which leave the Indian shores every year as price for foreign cloth would be saved to her. A cloth mill with a capital of 20 to 25 lacs gave work only to about a thousand or at the most 15 hundred workers while the Charkha Sangh with about the same amount of capital was employing a lakh of people. In the opinion of the speaker it was much better to improve the human elements than to concentrate upon mechanical improvement. It was on a consideration of all these facts that Mahatmaji had taken up the work of the A. I. V. I. A. for increasing national wealth. The other programme of Khadi was quite feasible. People should spin for their own clothing. The excuse of want of time is a lame one. There was none so busy as Mahatma Gandhi who worked day and night and still he can and does, snatch half an hour for his spinning. Why not others? Even if lame excuse of want of time be admited—busy people may ask their family members to spin. If they cannot do even this, they should at least wear the cloth, spun by their poor brothers and sisters. From his experience the speaker said that half an hour's daily spinning will be sufficient to clothe at least two men. This must be tried by those who realise the greatness of the cause.

WANTED LIVING MARTYRS.

The country wanted earnest efforts on the part of the workers in the cause of liberty. There were cries of "Balidan" for the motherland, sacrifices at the altar of liberty. These were good in their own way and did produce enthusiasm but earnest and continued application to work was decidedly a greater thing, it is comparatively easy to march against bullets and be killed. People had gladly ascended scaffold and died, but it is more trying to live a life, like that of a martyr persistently till the goal is reached. To kill all other ambitions except that for the attainment of the ideal, to renounce all needs and pleasures of the self, to forget all relations and attachment and to live for the ideal alone is that I call a living martyrdom. We need such men. We need people who are mad in pursuit of this ideal. It is such enthusiastic leading life of renunciation and of a stern devotion to the Cause that will bring Swaraj to India.

PUNJAB CONGRESS NATIONALISTS

Set Up Election Board For Selecting Candidates

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The Joint Secretary, Punjab Congress Nationalist Party in the course of a communication to the Press says that at the annual general meeting of the Party held at the Arya Swarajya Sabha Office, the following office-bearers were elected for the next year:

President—Mahashe Krishna proprietor of "Pratap", Lahore.

Senior Vice-President: Shrimati Shanno Devi.

Vice-President: Bhagat Jaswant Singh, Managing Director, "Star of India Insurance Company Limited", Lala Khushal Chand Khurshand of the "Daily Milap", Lahore; Lala Chotana Nand M.L.C. Multan; Acharya Ram Deva, and Lala Behari Lal Gujranwala.

General Secretary—Lala Prakash Chandra of Nawab Ganj Sugar Mills Co., Ltd.

The office-bearers were authorised to nominate 10 more members on the Executive of the Party from outside Lahore.

ELECTION BOARD

An election Board of the Party consisting of Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, Goswami Ganesh Dutta, Mahesha Krishna, Lala Behari Lal. A. S. Saiyarti, Acharya Ram Deva, Lala Shiv Ram Sewak, Lala Khushal Chand Khursand and Shrimati Shanno Devi with powers to co-opt Sikhs and others, with final authority of declaring candidates as a nominees of the Party being vested in Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, was also appointed.—United Press.

Monsoon Breaks Out At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, June 5.

After oppressive heat last week a sudden change occurred last evening when the monsoon burst accompanied by a strong wind and lightening Heavy showers fell intermittently.

The agriculturists are greatly relieved that the monsoon has set in. Agricultural operations are in full swing.—A. P.

Bombay Governor Arrives At Poona

POONA, June 5.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay arrived here by car to-day from Mahableshwar. He was received among others by Garrett, Chief Secretary and Khan Bahadur Cooper. The arrival was private.—A. P.

CENTRAL

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI RD.—OFF QUEEN'S RD.

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

THE GREATEST ROMANTIC

OUTDOOR EPIC BASED ON THE LIFE OF

JOAQUIN MURRIETA

LOVER...PATRIOT...BANDIT...
The World Has Never Known His Equal!

Ruling an empire with a six-shooter for a sceptre...and a beautiful woman sharing his exploits! Out of true life comes this figure of romance... Murrieta the Mighty... the bandit who defied a nation... spurred on by love ...and vengeance! And what a giant production they've made of it—THE SUPREME OUTDOOR ROMANCE OF THE YEAR!

WARNER BAXTER IN Robin Hood OF EL DORADO

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

A YEAR TO MAKE! CAST OF THOUSANDS, including ANN LORING · BRUCE CABOT
MARGO · J. CARROL NAISH

Directed by William A. Wellman
Produced by John W. Considine, Jr.

PLANS OPEN. 'Phone 27787.

THE FIRST SNOW
Made in India

Foremost ever since
Inspite of innumerable imitations.
Soothing and Refreshing Toiletry for Summer

Distributors:—
SHARMA BANERJI & Co.,
"Devkaran Mansions," Princess St., BOMBAY 2.

Are You Disfigured By SKIN TROUBLE?

Neglect of skin troubles causes not only pain and discomfort—it can start virulent septic infection. You should act at once; apply Germolene Aseptic Ointment. Let this wonderful remedy remove all impurities. Germolene penetrates to the furthest point of danger, instantly killing every poisonous germ, soothing, cleansing, and healing with remarkable speed.

Germolene triumphs over ulcers, eczema, burns and scalds and many severe forms of skin disease. Don't be without Germolene in your home. It isn't worth the risk.

RASH goes in 2 DAYS

"For weeks I have treated an irritating RASH with all sorts of things, but without improvement. Then a friend suggested Germolene Ointment. Within two days the rash had completely disappeared." —*Miss H. S.*

Watch for the Blue Seal on every package.

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ASEPTIC OINTMENT

HELP HIM GROW TO VIGOROUS Manhood

● Of course you want your son to be strong, vigorous, healthy. Then give him Waterbury's Compound. It contains vital nourishing elements including pure liver and malt extracts as well as minerals in organic form, such as copper and iron, which guard against disease and build the foundations for sturdy virile manhood. Waterbury's Compound has no unpleasant taste or odour . . . children take it readily. See that your son gets it frequently, for the extra strength and resistance that all growing children need.

Sold in blue and red wrappers—the red as a general and bronchial tonic.

WATERBURY'S COMPOUND
BUILDS UP RUN-DOWN SYSTEMS M-97

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used: GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.) (from 9-0 p.m. to close.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Songs and the Pianoforte.
7-40 p.m. "A Young Man's Fancy," A sentimental programme, presented by John Pudney.
8-0 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra. El Chico (Stochetti). Roses of Picardy (Haydn Wood), I Wished on the Moon (Coslow), Spider of the Night (Manila). Wine, Woman, and Song (Johann Strauss). An Old Itallan Love Song (Sammartini, arr. Squire Gipsy Love (Meisel). Czardas. (Monti).
8-30 p.m. Old-fashioned Dances.
8-45 p.m. London Scenes, No. 1. The Houses of Parliament. by Harold Nicholson, C.M.G.
9-0 p.m. The B.B.C. Military Band; conductor, B. Walton, O'Donnell Philip Bertram (Bass.) Band: March, Gablenz (Strauss), Overture, Don Juan (Napravink), Philip Betram: Out Where the Big Ships Go (Hewitt), I Would I were a King (Sullivan), Blow, Blow, thou Winter Wind (Sarjeant).
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 9-30 p.m.
9-45 p.m. Dance Music Maurice Winnick and his Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes:

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Jules Craen and His Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management.)
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m. Bhai Chela. In Light Music.
7-0 p.m. Talk: "Bambaiki Subaha." By Kwaja Ahmed Abas.
7-15 p.m. More Light Songs. Bhai Chela.
7-45 p.m. Cinephonic Starts. In Marathi Humour. Directed by S. N. Chapekar. 1. Gavandhal Rogi. 2. Gavahi Helpati.
8-15 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-40 p.m. Light Musical Concert. Sangit Bhaskar Vasant Amrut. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. The Week's Sport. A.G.A. Norman.
10-0 p.m. "Victorian Melodies." A Musical Sequence. Provided and Conducted by Stanford Robinson. (A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme).

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.
8-0 a.m. "Arti" by I. B. S. Orchestra.
8-10 a.m. Phool Chandji Bhatta of Jaipur. Khayal Paraj.
8-20 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. Thumri Lalit.
8-30 a.m. Ghulam Fareed. "Ishq hi khud ishq ka inaam hai, Wah kia aghaz kia anjam hai." (Jigar.)
8-40 a.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Bhairon.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "Husband and Wife", by Ram Singh.
9-0 a.m. Phool Chandji Bhatta of Jaipur. Thumri Bhairwin.
9-10 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Gurji.
9-15 a.m. Ghulam Fareed. "Dil chheena kamalia wale ne." (Naatiya Qawwali).
9-25 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. "Abru ham nahin ulfat men dabone wale. Bat khote hain kahin jan ke khone wale." (Bekhud.)
9-35 a.m. P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Bilawal.
9-40 a.m. Phool Chandji Bhatta of Jaipur. Thumri Gaur Sarang.
9-50 a.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. "Jeena hamen asla nazar apna nahin ata Gar aj bhi woh rashki-masiha nahin ata.' (Zauz.)
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Gauri.
6-10 p.m. Ghulam Fareed. "Ta na khalal pare kahin ap ke khab-i-naz, men, Ham nahin chahate kami apni shabi-i-darab men." (Momin.)
6-20 p.m. Kallo Bhai of Pataudi. "Main dil ko ro chukun keh dil mujh ko ro chuke, Ya rab jo kuchh nasib men hona hai ho chuk (Rind.)
6-30 p.m. Sardar (Violin), P. S. Mukerji, (Viola), Sabiri (Tabla)—Bheem Plasi.
6-40 p.m. Ghulam Fareed. Qawwali.
6-55 p.m. P.S. Mukerji. Sarod—Pilu.
7-0 p.m. Phool Chandji Bhatta of Jaipur. Dadra.
7-10 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. "Na kiun teer-i-nazar guzre jigar se Kahin yeh war rukte hain sipar se." (Majrooh.)
7-20 p.m. Ghulam Fareed. "Mile mujh se agar koi to dil se mehrban kiun ho Mahabat ka maza jab hai jahan bhi ho wahan bhi ho." (Bekhud.)
7-30 p.m. A Story. (Hindustani). By Mehr Lal Soni Zia.
7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Rustic Gidha (Nautch.)
7-50 p.m. Kallo Bai of Pataudi. "Raihne na dega chain se dam bhar kahin mujhe." Lejaega ghaseet ke phir dil wahsen mujhe." (Rind.)
8-0 p.m. Misri Nath. Snake-Charmer. "Snake charming tunes."
8-15 p.m. Phool Chandji Bhatta of Jaipur. Classical Music.
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani) "Modern Hindi Dramatists." By Prof. Devi Charan.
8-45 p.m. Phool Chandji Bhatta of Jaipur. Classical Music.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Play. (Hindustani) "Por us." By Sahibzada Mohd. Umar.

Calcutta Programmes:

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.
12-36 p.m. (S.B.) A Studia Programme arranged by Messrs. T. E. Bevan and Co. Ltd. ("Columia" Recording.) The Masqueraders. "Fred and Ginger"—Medley. Intro: "Night and Day," "Lovely to Look At", "I won't dance," etc. Turner Layton. "Moon over Miami", "He's an Angel" B.B.C. Dance Orchestra directed by Henry Hall. "I feel like a feather in the breeze." "Life begins when you're in Love." Dennis. Noble. "Just me an' Mary." "She shall have Music." Albert Sandler—Violin. Paraphrase of Strauss Waltzes Len Fillis and his Orchestra in Happy Hawaii. "Hawaiian Happiness" — Medley. Intro: "Aloha Oe." "O Sole Mio," "Aloma", etc Louis Levy and Gaumont British Symphony. "You're sweeter than I though you were." "Where there's You there's Me." Piano Duets by Rawicz and Landaur. Old Favourites—Intro: "Pack up your Troubles." "Destiny", "Merry Widow." "Syne," etc. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (If any.)
1-36 p.m. Talk; "Dante the Poet" —By Bishnu Sarma.
2-6 p.m. Talk: "Rabea" By Shahadoet Hossain.
2-21 p.m. Recorded Selections.
2-36 p.m. Talk by Bella Halder. (a) Health Notes. (b) Things that interest us.
5-36 p.m. Violin Recital by Ram Chandra Mohanta.
5-51 p.m. Light Bengali Song by Sailesh Datta Gupta.
6-6 p.m. Talk: "World Dope and Geneva Antidote." By S. C. Basu.
6-26 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Karuna Ghose.
6-36 p.m. Kamal Das Gupta.
6-56 p.m. Juthica Roy.
7-11 p.m. Uttara Devi.
7-31 p.m. Krishna Chandra Dey.
7-51 p.m. (S.B.) News in English.
8-6 p.m. (S.B. Betar Orchestra conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.
8-16 p.m. (S.B.) Humorous Talk by Chandra Pandit.
8-36 p.m. (S.B.) Bengali Songs by Kalipada Pathak.
8-51 p.m. (S.B.) Weather Forecast General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. (S.B.) Orchestral Selections (Recorded) from the Studio. Alternatively—If reception satisfactory—An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry.
9-36 p.m. (S.B.) Dance Music Relayed "Prince's" Restaurant, by the Grand Hotel Dance Orchestra.
10-6 p.m. (S.B.) Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunnny Closing Rates (In English).
10-21 p.m. (S.B.) Dance Music (Contd.) from "Prince's."

HELP "PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN"

Appeal To Pathare Kshatriyas

Mr. P. J. Pathare writes:—

The S. K. Vaktrutwottejak Samaj, an institution of the Pathare Kshatriya caste, has undertaken the work of enrolling those members of the Pathare Kshatriya caste who are entitled to vote at the ensuing elections according to the new India Act. All the members of the caste and particularly the institutions of the Pathare Kshatriya caste are hereby requested to help the S. K. Vaktrutwottejak Samaj in the aforesaid "Perfect Roll Campaign."

Mr. C. H. Gandhi, B.Sc., Civil Engineer, arrived by the Mail Boat after specializing in Structural Engineering in the British Universities.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Levi Simon Reuben, who is alleged to have pledged two cycles, taken on hire, with Marwaris during May was remanded on a bail of Rs. 1,000 for a week at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

A report was received to-day that at about 7 p.m. on June 4 one Mahadeo Gopal, a pointsman of the B. E. S. T. was knocked down by motor car No. W-4077 and sustained injuries.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died a few hours later.

The inquest is fixed for to-morrow.

Mahomedali Jeevaji, a Muslim, 75 years old, was found lying in a helpless condition on Mahomed Ali Road on the morning of the first June.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died this morning of chinephritis.

No foul play is suspected.

Purshottam Velji was arrested last night at Mochi Street, Pydhoni, on the charge of accepting sutta bets on roads.

The Pydhoni police stated that two constables who were patrolling the area noticed the suspect accepting sutta bets.

An alleged sutta chit, cash and other articles were seized by the police.

He was remanded on bail for a week at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Somadevi, wife of Surendranath a cinema artist, residing at Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road, died in the J. J. Hospital at about 1 a.m.

It appears that she had a miscarriage about a month ago and was in indifferent health since then.

Yesterday she observed a fast, in spite of her husband's advice to the contrary.

Returning home at 8-30 p.m. Surendranath saw her lying in bed. She began to breath hard and became unconscious. She was removed to the hospital where she died later.

The inquest was adjourned to the 16th of June.

Two cases of alleged rash driving were heard in the Dadar Police Court to-day.

One occurred at Tilak Bridge, Dadar and the other at De Lisle Road.

In the first case on the evening of June 3, motor car No. X 9689 came from Tilak Bridge to go to Woollen Mills Lane, it was stated on the proper side of the road and at moderate speed. At the entrance of the Lane one Devji Dhondu was knocked down as he made a sudden dash at the approach of the car.

Devji Dhondu is being treated in the K. E. M. Hospital.

On an examination of the car by the Motor Vehicles Department it was found to have defective breaks.

The driver of the car, Vishnu Shivram has been charged with rash driving and causing hurt thereby.

He was bailed out till June 18.

Second Accident

In the other case, at about 11-30 a.m. yesterday one Mahomed Abdulla who was driving his car along De Lisle Road towards Fort, Bombay knocked down one Latif Faiza Hasan, who was crossing road. The man was injured and removed to the hospital in an unconscious state.

The Banque de France's returns show a loss of 437 million francs of gold in the week ended May 23. The gold cover declined from 62.37 to 61.01 per cent.

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Indolite Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
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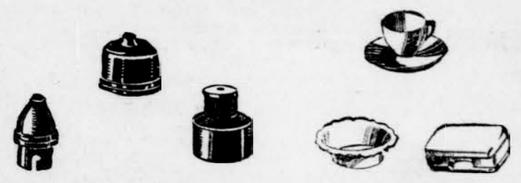

Full particulars from Sole Distributors:—
Messrs. CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL & Co.,
Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHY LET A *Narrowed Tube* ROB YOU OF *Youth!*
(AND EVENTUALLY LIFE ITSELF!)

Study these pictures and learn the real cause of
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Supposing you had a small hand-pump with a piece of rubber tubing attached. The flow of water would be normal while the tubing was normal. But supposing you pressed the tubing a little. What would happen? Naturally a greater effort would be required to pump the water through the narrowed tube. And you would become fatigued sooner. Now an artery is rather like a bit of rubber tubing. Its job is to convey new blood to all the vital body cells. The heart is the human pump. It has to force this life-giving blood through the arteries. If the tubing (or arteries) is narrowed in some way, the heart must work harder to force the blood through. This leads to heart weakness and ends in heart-failure.

How do Arteries become Narrowed?

About the age of 40, though often before, lime salts deposits in the arteries render them narrow and brittle—just like perished rubber tubing. The proper flow of blood is restricted. The body cells are deprived of full nourishment. The over-worked heart is weakened. Vigour and interest in daily affairs are lost and Premature Old Age overtakes the sufferer. This disorder is High Blood Pressure. It has nothing to do with "too much blood" or "blood that is too rich."

The Wonderful Power of 'Phyllosan' Tablets.

What are 'Phyllosan' Tablets? The chief constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets is a vegetable extract described by eminent scientists as being "The Most Wonderful Substance in our World." It supplies a vitalizing, rejuvenating substance upon which every living thing on this earth depends. Dr. Buergi, M.D., of Berne University, Switzerland, under whose personal supervision 'Phyllosan' Tablets are made, spent 15 years critical research before he succeeded in isolating this wonderful substance without detriment to its vitalizing power. This substance takes the carbon, nitrogen, salts and water absorbed by the plants and under the influence of sunlight, TRANSFORMS THEM INTO LIVING MATERIAL STORED WITH VITAL ENERGY.

'Phyllosan' Tablets increase all your Physical and Vital Forces, irrespective of Age.

When 'Phyllosan' Tablets are taken they immediately begin the good work of renewing and re-invigorating every body cell; clear away the lime salts deposits that are choking the arteries and fortify the heart. Each day during the treatment sees new vigour and a new outlook on life.

NORMAL ARTERY (*Highly Magnified*)
This illustration of an artery cut through shows you its three strong elastic coats and normal aperture which allows unrestricted passage of blood.

NARROWED ARTERY (*Highly Magnified*)
Here the artery is being strangled by lime salts deposits. The aperture is narrowed and the three coats have lost their elasticity and power to expand and contract.

Not only does the body benefit, the brain, too, becomes clearer and more active.

Do 'Phyllosan' Tablets act Quickly?

Abundant evidence is available to prove that 'Phyllosan' Tablets are amazingly quick in effect as well as amazingly efficacious. It has been proved conclusively that 'Phyllosan' Tablets renew the blood stream WITHIN 14 DAYS. A typical case published in the *Swiss Medical Weekly* concerned a man 51 years of age suffering with severe blood-pressure. After ONE MONTH of 'Phyllosan' Tablets, blood pressure dropped to nearly normal, while heart symptoms, difficult breathing, and giddiness vanished entirely.

Some Wonderful Tributes.

Benefit in 3 Days.
"I got a small bottle on Tuesday and by Friday following I could feel the benefit."—H.V.

Pain vanishes after HALF a Bottle.
"Before I had used half a bottle all pain and dizziness had left me."—W.L.

Thought she was going to die.
"I was so ill with syncope of the heart I never thought to live. Now after only 6 days taking the tablets I feel well, young and strong."—E.B.

Important.
'Phyllosan' Tablets are perfectly harmless and can be taken by the youngest and most delicate persons with complete confidence. 'Phyllosan' Tablets contain neither drugs nor glands nor animal extracts, and in their preparation are untouched by hand throughout.

'PHYLLOSAN' TABLETS
(*Pronounced FIL-O-SAN*)
Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK If you are over 40 (or under) send for that most interesting and valuable book—"Revitalisation and Rejuvenation"—free on request.

Write for Booklet to J. L. Morison, Son and Jones (India) Ltd.
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CALCUTTA: 29, Bentinck Street.

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Will make the chances of success for their wards at the October Exam. very much brighter if they give them Mr. B. J. Vaswani, M.A.'s new booklet "SUCCESS FOR FAILURES" at once. Can be had at booksellers or for 10 one-pice stamps from:

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PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

THE DR. POPAT UNIVERSITY OF AYURVED.
No. 635 of 1936.

The TUITION CLASSES of the College shall commence from 11TH JUNE, 1936, and not earlier as announced heretofore.

Those desiring admission should write to or interview the undersigned between 6 to 7-30 p.m., at the Office.

B.O.
PRATAPKUMAR VAIDYA.
G.P.A.C., Secretary.
College-University Office,
Vaidya Bhuvan,
Bhuleshwar, BOMBAY.

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SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

"The Thin Man" and the "Roberts" girl, in a crime drama that will thrill you while you revel in romance!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Vad 1, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 15, 1355
Parsi: Deh 4, 1305
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 14m
Hightide: 0-02 13-04
Lowtide: 6-09 19-12

S. S. "Mongolia" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Intermediate Examination results, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

Sunday, June 7.

All-India Mango Show, Crawford Market, 10 a.m.

Monday, June 8.

All-India Mango Show, Crawford Market.

W. I. A. A. Signs of the Zodiac Competition and Moonlight Picnic at Back Bay Swimming Baths.

Tuesday, June 9.

All-India Mango Show, Crawford Market.

Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, June 11.

Results of B. A. Examination, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Star of Midnight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Silly Billies." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Special morning show at 10 a.m. on Sunday, 7th.

ROYAL OPERA—"Colleen". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Desire." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-morrow morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Graduate." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day & to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Robinhood of El Dorado." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Miss Frontier Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 60
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 30
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 50

"HANDWRITING AND CHARACTER."

Under the special lecture series, Prof. R. D. Karmarkar will deliver a lecture in English on "Handwriting as an index to character" to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Mr. Y. G. Talpade will preside.

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Send your children to our schools for every satisfaction. Excellent buildings and equipments with efficient staff.

Apply sharp to PRINCIPAL.
RE-OPENING 12TH JUNE.

A. I. HINDU NATIONALIST PARTY

For drafting rules and regulations of the Party, a meeting of the Provisional Committee will be held at Mr. M. N. Talpade's Quarters, Jayekar's House, Thakurdwar, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

ANOPHELES STEPHENSI

At the following places in Bombay City Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending May 30: Lohar Street, Nos. 135-157—Cistern. Picket Road, No. 4—Well.

SOPRA MUSLIM HOSTEL

Khan Bahadur Sh. Yakoob Vazir Mahomed, Collector of Thana will preside over the opening ceremony of the Muslim Hostel at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at Sopra, taluka Bassein.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' GATHERING.

Khan Sahib Akbar Sahib A. Divker, president, Thana D.L.B., will preside over the annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Association, Sopra, at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

SARASWATI GANA SABHA

The members of the above Sabha will enact 'Sita Kalyanam' in Tamil to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

HARIKIRTAN

A Harikirtan in Canarese on "Kausalya-parinaya" will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Asthik Samaj Hall, Matunga, by Kesari Shripad Achar of Shimoga.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

MASANI FOR UNAO

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party left Bombay yesterday for the United Provinces to attend the Provincial Political Conference at Unao.

He will also meet the Executive of the U. P. Congress Socialist Party which will be meeting at the same time.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a grand musical entertainment by Conjeevaram Sisters Brinda and Mukta—Vocal, Abhirami—Violin, Hamsa Damayanti—Mridangam at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

IN AID OF VILE PARLE SPORTING AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION

The President V. P. S. L. Association writes:

The Chittaranjan Natya Samaj have very kindly offered to stage their well-known play 'Savkar' in aid of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m., at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Vazier, District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District will preside.

DADAR SANGIT MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Dadar Sangit Mandal the famous 'Menaka' will give a concert in Indian music and dance to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p. m. at Chabildas High School Hall, Dadar (B. B. Ry.). Members are requested to attend.

130—131—132 SHOWS AT

Capitol

DAILY 3 SHOWS:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sunday Morning Show at 10.
Half Rates to Children!

ACHIEVEMENT!
SIXTH WEEK!
(By PUBLIC DEMAND).

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OF PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY SEEN IT.....HAVE YOU?

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HEAR CHAPLIN SING!

The COMPLETE RACE from START to FINISH!

CONGRESS & COMING ELECTIONS

Parliamentary Committee To Meet In Bombay

The Parliamentary Committee of the Indian National Congress, will be meeting in Bombay about the end of June, when details regarding the election campaign of the Congress will be discussed. Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant, the convener, has written to the Bombay Provincial Congress Comtee of this.

Arrested After Seven Years

Seven years after the alleged offence of having forged hundis while employed as a salesman in a Karachi firm, Jhamatmal Menghomal was arrested at Mazagaon, Bombay, on Friday.

A reward of Rs. 250 had been offered for his arrest, in the "Sind Government Gazette."

Counsel for Jamatmal stated at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday that he was given to understand there was no case against him.

The Magistrate enlarged Jhamatmal on a bail of Rs. 2,000.

Ismail Beg Mahomed High School

The Ismail Beg Mahomed High School for boys and girls, situated on the Mahomed Ali Road is to be declared open on June 12. It appears that the late Mr. Ismail left Rs. 6 lakhs for opening such a school in the city. A new building at a cost of Rs. two lakhs has just been completed and there will be seven standards in the school both for boys and girls of the Muslim community.

'G' WARD CONGRESS

A meeting of Council of management will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Congress Committee's Office.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. 'Conte Verde' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant.

ARYA SAMAJ

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir, Swami Omkarsatchit Anand will deliver a public lecture on "Soul Elevation" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.).

'PROPHET DAY' AT JAMBUSAR

'Prophet Day' was enthusiastically celebrated by local Muslims by organising a huge procession through the City and a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. R. M. Malik B.A. Mamlatdar Jambusar.

BANDRA HEALTH REPORT

The Birth and Death rates of Bandra for the week ending 30th May 1936 were, 23.99 and 15.15 respectively.

During the week there were no deaths from smallpox, plague or cholera. Only one death from Enteric was reported.

The Public Health of the town continues to be satisfactory and no epidemic disease is prevalent. There were only 2 deaths from Enteric during the month of May 1936 and since 25th May there has been no mortality from that cause.

The chemical and bacteriological examination of water by the Haffkine Institute has revealed no contamination and the water has been declared perfectly potable.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL

The Headmaster writes:—

"This year 81 (all in the class) students appeared for the Matriculation from this school. Out of these 53 passed, the percentage of successful students being 65. Balkrishna Kashinath Limaye, a student of this school secured the first uJggannath Shankar Shet Scholarship and the Ellis Prize."

ENROLMENT OF VOTER IN FORT.

At a meeting of the Fort Electoral Roll Committee held on Thursday last, it was decided to open the following centres as enrolling offices in Fort:—

1. Crawford Market: (In charge of Mr. Narayan Rao Apte).
2. Frere Road: (In charge of Sardar Pratap Singh).
3. Share Bazar: (In charge of Ambaram Talakchand).
4. Colaba: (In charge of Lala Sunderlal K. Nigam.

The last date for registration in the electoral-roll is 3rd July next, and the above offices would give all possible help and information to anyone intending and liable to enrol his name.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

28 Per Cent!

Less than seven thousand students out of a total of about twenty-three thousand appearing for this year's Matriculation examination, have come out successful. This is an amazingly low percentage. But the students have a chance of appearinfi again at a supplementary examination to be held next October. This is the last year for the old syllabus, the University having decided to change the curriculum for the Matriculation course from the next year. Many of the 16,000 and odd students who were plucked this time will again try their chance then. Apart from that the failure of the 16,000 represents the tremendous amount of wastage of human effort and resources, which, with better guidance from the educational authorities, could have been diverted into a useful channel.

Unsatisfactory Arrangements

Anxious about their fate, hundreds of students waited on Friday morning at various schools and the University buildings, for the publication of the results. At 9-30 in the morning, the headmasters of the local High Schools were handed over the lists of results at the Elphinstone College, to be published in their respective schools at 11 o'clock. But one must protest at the arrangements made at the St. Xavier's College for handing over the lists to the representatives of the Press. The book-stall in the College, of all places, was chosen, where behind the counter, stood a University clerk handing over the copies to the newspapermen on the other side who were mingled with a number of students and sightseers. The newspapermen could with difficulty get their copies. One would have appreciated some arrangement in a hall, somewhere in the University building itself, instead of in a private college. The University authorities will d well to realise that the distribution of the lists by some higher officer of the University, according to a list drawn up by him, will be certainly better appreciated by the Press in Bombay. In this connection, it may be recalled that while distributing the lists last year to the Press representatives, the confusion created around them was so much that the clerk in his helpless state had to sit over the box for sometime! He called a Pathan watchman to restore order, but the watchman peeped in and walked out, having apparently his own views in the matter.

WANTED A MOSQUE AT WORLI

A correspondent writes:

About 800 Muslims are residing in the Bombay Development Department chawls. All of them are workers employed in various mills and, therefore, poor. There is no Mosque in the locality and the nearest one is about two miles distant. The poor Muslims have hired a small room in one of the chawls and have been using it as a Mosque. But this can at best be a make-shift arrangement. It is, therefore, that some well-to-do Muslims will come forward and build a small Mosque nearby Worli chawls to satisfy the spiritual needs of Muslims of the locality

An Urdu Mushaira

A mushaira under the auspices of the "Bazen-e-Khayal", Bombay, will be held at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday night, under the presidentship of Maulavi Abdul Wahid Ghazi of Central Provinces. Saghar Nizami has consented to grace the occasion. Arrangements have been made for a group photograph as well. The public are cordially invited to attend.

"ANTI-HINDI GURUMUKHI CIRCULAR"

Hindu Sabha Starts Essay Competition

The Secretary writes:—

The Hindu Sabha, Peshawar Cantonment, at its meeting held on 26th April, 1936, under the presidentship of Rai Sahib Mehr Chand Khanna, has decided to hold an open Essay Competition on the subject of "Anti-Hindi Gurmukhi Circular.'"

Three prizes will be awarded:
1st—Rs. 25 and a Silver Medal.
2nd—Rs. 15 and a Silver Medal.
3rd—Rs. 10 and a Silver Medal.

Essays will be judged by a committee appointed by the Hindu Sabha whose decision will be final. Competition is open to all irrespective of caste or creed. Essays should reach Lala Charanjit Lal, Pleader, 2, Domeli Road, Peshawar Cantonment, not later than 1st August 1936.

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

The screen's most beautiful woman in love with the dashing 'Bengal Lancer'
MARLENE DIETRICH
GARY COOPER
in Desire
A Paramount Picture with John Halliday, William Frawley • Directed by Frank Borzage • From a comedy by Hans Szekely and R. A. Stemmle • Produced under the Personal Supervision of Ernst Lubitsch.
Also POPEYE

ADDED ATTRACTION

DERBY 1936

SEE THE AGA KHAN'S MAHMOUD WIN THE BLUE RIBAND OF THE TURF

ALSO THE DEPARTURE OF QUEEN MARY ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE

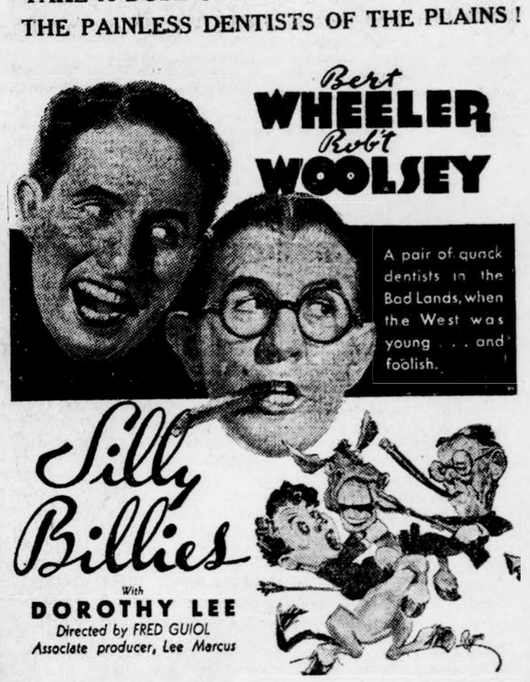
Book Now. 'Ph. 41561 or ROSES.

All 'Phone Bookings must be taken up 1|2 an hour before each show.

PATHE DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sunday Morning 10 a.m. 'Ph. 41561

Regal To-day & To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TAKE A DOSE OF LAUGHING GAS FROM THE PAINLESS DENTISTS OF THE PLAINS!


Bert WHEELER
Robt WOOLSEY
A pair of quack dentists in the Bad Lands, when the West was young . . . and foolish.
Silly Billies
With DOROTHY LEE
Directed by FRED GUIOL
Associate producer, Lee Marcus

Also

SPECIAL EDITION (Received by Air-Mail) of the

Derby Race 1936

WATCH THE AGA KHAN'S HORSES PASS THE WINNING POST!...Where was YOUR HORSE?...Come and find out!

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

I am a frequent visitor to the Bandra Police station and from what I notice I am of opinion that this police station can rightly claim to be the best station in the suburbs.

Mr. L. S. Shelkar, sub-Inspector in charge of this station, has a staff of about 24 head constables and 70 constables unarmed. I think I would be doing injustice if I hesitate to state that Mr. Shelkar is ever ready to assist the public, both rich and poor alike.

This police force, though such a small one, compared that in our city controls the whole of the old Bandra Municipal area, including the limits of Khar and deals with an average of about 200 criminal cases per year besides accidents, etc.

There is one thing worth bringing to the notice of the higher authorities and it is that this police station badly needs electric lighting and I think that being the Queen of the Suburbs, it rightly requires it.

TO-MORROW'S SOCIAL

At 4-30 p.m. to-morrow for the first time in the history of East Indians is going to be held a social and I am told that the East Indians from Bombay, Bassein and roundabout are going to take full advantage of this opportunity and the programme is going to be both interesting and enjoyable. The social will be held at the East Indian Hall, situated on Perry Road at Bandra. So if you are an East Indian do not miss this opportunity.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1936

SHOCKING RESULT

Of the 23884 candidates that appeared for the last matriculation examination of the Bombay University, approximately 6,720 have been declared successful which works out at only 28 per cent., a shockingly low percentage. These figures do not tell the whole tale. The nearly twenty-four thousand candidates that were allowed to appear for the examination were those who survived a preliminary test held by the schools. The total number of students who had received a year's instruction in the matriculation class after a fairly rigorous sifting from the pre-matriculation class may be reasonably estimated at about 35,000. After two ordeals about 6,700 are declared successful, that is, less than 20 per cent. Only those that possess any sympathetic imagination can realise the tragedy revealed by these figures.

Slaughter Of Innocents

The position seems to be steadily getting worse. During the last few years the average percentage of passes was, we believe, about 40. The percentage fell to 34 last year. It is 28 this year. These unconscionably low percentages of passes make one feel that the common phrase "slaughter of innocents" is not a mere figure of speech but has a grim reality behind it. They also show that there is something grievously wrong about our methods of teaching and also methods of examining. We cannot deal with the whole subject here. But we would suggest that there must be some correspondence between the standard of instruction and the standard of examination and that to do little to raise the former but merely to force up the latter is hardly just to the students doubly victimised. We must also say a word about this year's examination. The percentage of passes is scandalously low. That seems to be due largely to failures in English. If so, it is a thousand pities that so many students should suffer for the unreasonable rigour and perverseness of several of the questions in the English papers.

Be Considerate

The position of the thousands of unsuccessful candidates is most distressing this year as this is the last year in which the examination is held under the old rules and it is extremely difficult for most of the candidates to prepare the new syllabus for the next year. The supplementary examination that is to be held in October next can but slightly mitigate the injustice of the slaughter at the last examination. The University ought to do more. It should reconsider the cases of candidates who have failed at the last examination by only a few marks in one or two subjects and give them a reasonable number of grace marks. It should also hold a second supplementary examination in March or April 1937 under the old rules. Finally, we hope the examiners will be far more considerate at future examinations than they have been at the last one.

Development Of Indian Shipping

We published the other day the text of a Bill relating to the control of coastal traffic, which was introduced in the Council of State by Mr. P. N. Sapru and the Legislative Assembly by Sir A. H. Ghuznavi last April. We understand that this Bill is likely to come up at the Simla session of the Central Legislature when the Government will have to disclose their attitude towards the measure. The object of this Bill is to encourage the development of an Indian mercantile marine and its principle is to prevent unfair competition in the coastal traffic of India. The method proposed to check such unfair competition is by prescribing minimum rates of fare and freight between ports in India and prohibiting undercutting and underquoting of such rates through grant of private rebates or concessions. The authors of the Bill have been at some pains to make it clear that the Bill is not discriminatory in its nature and has, therefore, naturally received the support of the Committee of the U.P. Liberals, who consider it a "more modest" measure than the famous Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill. We have never been able to endorse the opinion that the Coastal Reservation Bill was discriminatory and for this view we have the authority not only of a Provincial Government, but of the Law Officers of the Crown. If it was at all possible to do so, we would have liked a similar Bill to be on the legislative anvil before the new Constitution is inaugurated, but we are afraid such a course is impossible owing to the natural anxiety of the Congress Party to deal with political disabilities like repressive legislation and the dilatory tactics of the Treasury Benches.

It is extremely doubtful, of course, whether any effective measure of maritime protection will, at all, be feasible under the Constitution, which will be shortly set up. Impressed, therefore, by the commercial safeguards in the Government of India Act, 1935, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi and Mr. Sapru want to resort to some other method for assisting Indian shipping, that is, by removing one of the impediments in the way of its development. Their Bill is not so much a positive one for developing Indian shipping as a negative one to remove an obstacle, which has beset the path of new Indian enterprises all these years. Rate wars have been a well-known method of British shipping combines to oust new Indian shipping companies and the Bill, therefore, seeks to prevent such ruinous and unfair rate wars. No attempts to create and develop an Indian merchant marine can possibly succeed until fair competition is allowed to come into play by Government making the waging of rate wars impossible. A favourable atmosphere will thereby be created and more capital will be consequently drawn into shipping enterprises owing to the greater confidence engendered.

But it is necessary to emphasize that further progress can only be guaranteed by the application of well-known direct and indirect methods employed by various maritime countries to encourage national shipping. Amongst such direct methods, we may mention, for instance, preferential treatment to Indian concerns in regard to mail contracts, carriage of Government and railway stores and materials, passages of Government officials, Central and Provincial, civil and military as well as subsidies for participation in the overseas trade of the country. The most universal and recognised method of developing national shipping is, of course, the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian vessels, but if this method is unacceptable to Government, they can at least introduce without delay a system of licensing ships on the Indian coast so as to ensure that Indian tonnage would carry the major portion of the coastal traffic both in regard to passengers and cargo. The method of licensing tonnage on the Indian coast formed one of the important recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and was also considered at the Shipping Conference of 1930, where Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy, emphasized the need of "economic employment" of coastal shipping along with progressive increase in Indian shipping. This demand has received the support of all the Indian commercial bodies and the case for maritime protection was ably presented at the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers last year by such speakers as Messrs. D. P. Khaitan, Ramdas Pantulu and B. Das. A resolution on this subject was also passed in the Council of State in February, 1935. Government have through their accredited representatives accepted more than once, both inside the Legislature and outside, the policy for the development of an Indian mercantile marine both in the coastal and overseas trade of India, and it is now incumbent on them to devise ways and means of implementing that policy.

IDEOLOGY OF SOCIALISM

Is It New To India?

(BY S. V. K.)

The visit of Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress President, to Bombay has disturbed the equanimity and self-complacency of many individuals and groups of vested interests. In spite of his clear and cogent explanation of his attitude and advocacy of Socialism a note of alarm is being raised from interested quarters, of society in danger, with various motives which may or may not bear the light of day. I am not concerned with them. I only want to show that the ideology of Socialism is not new to Indian society nor foreign to Indian culture. A true Indian who knows his past history and believes in the past culture of his ancestors needs not to be alarmed by an idea which asks him not to follow European Socialism or Russian Bolshevism, but to evolve a condition of society in which no human being should go without food, shelter and the minimum amenities of life when he is able and willing to work, either with muscle or brain or both according to his capacity granted him by nature and education. Pandit Jawaharlal has made it abundantly clear that he does not want any foreign ideology to be blindly copied by India without reference to our social condition. It is due to him and to us that we should calmly review our own history and try to find out the structure of our society before foreign impact disturbed it from its foundation.

Past History

Before this impact came, India possessed eighty-one Republics (Jayswal's Hindu Polit p. 199) side by side with Monarchies. The Vedic King was an elected official of a State, entitled only to a portion of the lawful taxes levied from the subjects for the all-round protection and advancement of the people, as his personal remuneration. The people were the owner, the King their servant. That was the meaning of the Coronation Oath. In certain Republics, there was no King and the people managed their affairs themselves. When Kansa usurped the despotic power over the Vrisni Sangh by imprisoning his own father Ugrasen, Shri Krishna killed him in open fight though he was his own maternal uncle and restored the freedom of the Vrisnis. Foreign travellers of India have spoken highly of Indian social order of their times in which the people were all happy, from the highest to the lowest, each following honestly, diligently and cheerfully his own profession.

Joint Family

The lowest unit of society was the joint family, bound together by natural affection and duties towards its components. In a joint family each member was entitled to equal treatment as regards food and shelter and none was recognised as having any superior rights in this respect though he might be earning more than other members. It was a never-dying corporation in which life members came by birth and ceased to be so by death.

Village Republics

Next came the village. It was organised on a perfectly Socialistic basis. Each worked according to his ability and capacity in supplying the needs of his villagers with the articles required by them and which he would produce and got in return all his needs supplied by the labour or industry of others. The coin did not enter into the transaction. None cared for it. They produced what they required and distributed it amongst themselves according to their needs. None was rich, at the same time none was poor. It was this village system which governed the village republics of yore. They withstood the onslaught of indigenous or foreign free-booters. Armies came and went like storms causing temporary damage and the Republics resumed their calm, prosperous and happy lives. These survived the whirlwinds which blew empires sky-high. They were not touched by the several conquerors of India who fought among themselves for personal power or aggrandizement. The advent of the British rule saw the beginning of the downfall of these village republics. In some places the outward form may be existing by sufferance but the life is gone—what was the cause is foreign to this article.

Social Order

Society was organised on the basis of duty (Dharma) and not on the basis of Rights. He who followed his Dharma deserved to live and none else. This Dharma extended in concentric circles beginning from self and ending with the whole Universe. At first came the duty to one-self—then to his family, then to his neighbours, then to the village or town, then to the province, then to the nation and lastly to the Vishwa

(Continued on page 26 Col. 4)

Our European Letter

Implication Of Palestine Trouble

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, May 27.
(By Air Mail).

Armaments continue to be expanded increasingly rapidly in Europe. In Germany, where under a new regime perhaps the greatest attention commenced to be concentrated on military development, it is estimated that at present a sum five times that of four years back is being spent on military measures. Recently Great Britain has initiated steps for a great extension of her military forces on land, water and air. Considerable attention is devoted in the European Press as a whole to these steps taken by Britain. They are regarded alike as reflection of the general international tension in which rupture at one point is likely to have far-reaching repercussions, and close attention of Britain to various developments which are of direct concern to British Empire interests. In connection with the last, prominence now is given to the situation in North Africa and the Mediterranean region, conditioned by Italian victory in Abyssinia, and to the situation created in the Far East by the Japanese penetration in, or extension of grip on, China.

Ottawa Led To Adowa

The Abyssinian adventure is recognized as an expensive one for Italy and its economic advantages at the same time are still greatly uncertain, at any rate as bound to involve much time and enormous outlay. On the other hand, a firm hold over Abyssinia, a country of considerable strategic importance, will give Italy a not negligible military advantage. It is in fact the combination of a state of economic tightness and military advance, specially marked in the case of some countries, that keeps the general situation heavily or seriously strained. Indeed, the economic hardship to a great extent bound with restrictions on wide markets connected with colonial domination is intensified by heavily weighing expenditure on military expeditions, with the latter under the impress of a system, tending to be visualized more as means to force changes. History also tells that from tension and conflicts linked with pursuance of such changes, various lands have also advanced to their independence. At the outbreak of the Abyssinian war and Italian advance on Adowa a well-known British liberal stated in the "Manchester Guardian": "Ottawa has led to Adowa". The two towns in this reference represent a policy and trend having wide international effect. The Berlin daily, "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", an organ of German heavy industry, this week gives prominence to a reported British move to hold a dominance on air involving as well a yearly subsidy to Imperial Airways of 1,500,000 pounds for fifteen years. It is intended also to develop air mail service within the Empire on rates equal to that of ordinary service. The question rises whether the tendency to treat the Empire as an economic unit in which non-Dominion areas will be in a greatly weaker position to secure opportunities for the development of special interests, may not perhaps intensify the international tension. The colonial issue, particularly as relating to certain wide ones, thus constitutes not only an object, but also a subject in connection with the present tension and its solution.

Fresh Interest In Far Eastern Situation

The developments in the Far East are receiving a fresh and enhanced interest in the European Press. This is connected with trends there indicating some alterations. Stalin's words about the way in which the Soviet Union would react in the event of a Japanese attack on Outer Mongolia and the publication of an agreement between Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia would seem to have had a noticeable effect in the direction of exercising a check now on intentions Tokio might have held on marching into Outer Mongolia. But check in one direction would also seem to mark concentration more on advance in another direction. And this direction is represented by North China. There are many close observers who consider that, despite various events indicating the prospect of Japanese-Russian conflict of a big nature, the basic aim of Japan would be more to secure a controlling hand over China, implying as such at the same time a challenge to the political hold of Britain in China. The move against Russia is regarded by these as intended by Japan to secure a position better guarding the rear for advance to bigger shemes in other directions. Chiang Kai-Shek so far has busied himself most in fighting the Communists. The question has now arisen whether Nanking would lead a strong movement enlisting popular support to check Japanese plans or would go on directing its strength against Communists. The issue has already advanced to an acute stage. Great Britain is also known to be considerably concerned. The position is complicated by the conflict of interest of two imperialisms. Developments call for close and realistic attention from India. The position in some ways is similar to that in connection with Abyssinia, only stakes and implications are much bigger and wider.

Revolt In Palestine

The disturbances in Palestine, in the nature of a revolt by Arabs, that have been going on now for some days have a more than local importance. They are indicative of many currents: assertion of Arabian nationalism;

(Continued on Page 18 Col. 4)

Frankly Speaking

ITALY'S BLUFF

Sensational war preparations are reported from Italy which is calling up reserves, warning her nationals abroad and closing even schools to arrange accommodation for troops. The meaning of all this feverish, but elaborate, preparation is, however, clear enough except of course to Geneva. The League Assembly and Council are to meet shortly to consider the Italo-Abyssinian-League situation. And Italy wants to frighten the League into surrendering to her in the question of sanctions as ignominiously as that body has betrayed Abyssinia. A direct military bluff aimed at sanctions will, Italy probably realises, not pay, whereas an indirect attack may. That is why it is quite possible that Signor Mussolini may support—in fact he has in all likelihood himself inspired the move—with a show of force and, what is more noteworthy, Italo-German collaboration, the return of the Hapsburgs in Austria. This is intended as a tactical pistol at the temples of France and the Little Entente. It remains to be seen whether they call Italy's bluff or yield on the question of the continuation of sanctions.

CONFUSING

The strike situation in France is confusing both in its magnitude and the seemingly contradictory nature of the reports that are being cabled out here. In spite of the coming of a Socialist Government into power and the almost definite assurance that the new Ministry would take immediate steps to enforce a 40-hour week, the strike is still spreading and workers in one of the biggest factories have again struck work owing to the employers going back on their promises. Sixty thousand workers are said to be on strike at the moment which seems rather an inauspicious start for the new French Socialist Government.

GUJARAT WOMEN'S LEAD

The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Committee of women to prepare a scheme for organising the women of Gujerat for national service and to safeguard the particular interests of women. There is need for such institutions in many parts of the country. Since the advent of Gandhiji and his movement numerous women have been drawn to the Congress fold, and the part they played during the last national struggle for freedom is now a matter of history. Special organisations are necessary to organise the fast growing number of politically conscious women both for the country's service in general and the particular service of Indian womanhood. The scheme drawn up by the Gujerat Women's Committee may be expected to give the right lead to the women of Gujerat.

IMPROVING HIS RECORD.

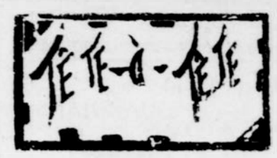
The post-prandial speech delivered by Lord Willingdon at the I.C.S. Dinner on Thursday, was in keeping with the best traditions of the I.C.S. and—of himself! The ex-Viceroy patted both himself and the Services for the umpteenth time, for the restoration of Law and Order so quickly after his assuming office. We have, of course, heard all this talk before, and further reiteration is only making it the more disgusting. The ex-Viceroy, however, has further improved his reactionary record by blessing the new scheme of making nominations to the I.C.S. by the method of selection. He cannot be unmindful of the bitter protests made against this innovation in this country, but in his zeal to advance the interests of Britain, by the back-door, if not by the front, he has forfeited even what little claim to fairplay he still possessed. We shall not be surprised if the ex-Viceroy soon blossoms forth as the leader of the British die-hards. He is that in all but name!

CUSSEDNESS

Reports from workers engaged in the registration of voters at the next legislative elections show that thousands of persons eligible as voters as matriculates find it difficult to get themselves registered because of the necessity under the present rules of submitting along with the application for registration the certificate of matriculation. Most such persons are likely to have lost their certificates and it is unjust to disfranchise all these unless they pay for a fresh certificate. We could understand Government's strictness in the matter if the University were unwilling to offer any assistance. But it is well-known that the University has expressed its readiness to certify whether an applicant for registration is a matriculate or not if only a reference is made to it by the registration officials. It is sheer cussedness on the part of the authorities concerned not to avail themselves of the University's offer and make a most reasonable concession to thousands of eligible voters. Do Government want to make a mere show of extending the franchise?

SHAHIDGANJ.

On his way back from the Punjab, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have told a Press representative that his solution of the Shahidganj and similar problems was to do away with religious fanaticism and ignorance among "the masses" whether Hindu, Muslim or Sikh. The President went on to reiterate his belief in a direct appeal to "the masses," so that when they "were able to see things in their true perspective, all such difficulties would be solved." The President is not wrong. It is undeniable that ultimately and finally the one solution of the communal problem is that which he has been urging in his speeches. But there is another aspect to the problem too, namely, the immediate remedy for the same. Something has to be done in the meantime if only to stop communalists from exploiting religious sentiments of "the masses" and aggravating the situation.



WITHOUT COMENT.

"As I notice that pacifism has been put forward in some quarters as if it were a religious duty I feel I ought to give some advice on the matter . . . . It seems to me as blasphemous".

—A British Bishop.

* * * *

The I.L.O. annual conference which has now opened at Geneva is reported to be "one of the largest conferences in the history of the International Labour office".

Bad news for Sir Frank Noyce. His usual duty, during the year, of bringing non-ratification motions to the Assembly will become proportionately more tedious and tiring.

* * * *

VICEROY'S ROUND OF VISITS

Springing-Cleaning in Secretariat
—Headlines.

We refuse to comment inspite of the violent insistence of the Junior colleague.

* * * *

League circles, says a Geneva message, are puzzled to know the meaning of warlike reports from Italy.

The capacity of the League circles to be puzzled is, indeed, amazingly infinite.

* * * *

"It is understood," says our Allahabad correspondent "that Lord Linlithgow is taking a keen interest in the problem of unemployment."

We can but deplore this irresponsible insinuation.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon declared at the I. C. S. dinner that "he had never experienced in the I. C. S. other than the most unqualified loyalty and earnest desire to serve the best interests of India".

In the same way, of course, and exactly to the same degree his Lordship was wont to find with unfailing thrills in himself.

* * * *

Nor do we doubt that led by Lord Willingdon the I.C.S. did serve "the best interests of India". They enforced with the most unqualified enthusiasm and zeal the Ordinances issued by his Lordship.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon concluded that "Indians and Britons would still continue to work and co-operate for the benefit and progress of a wonderful country".

The country is most certainly wonderful—don't Britons "love" India?

But "co-operation" for the "benefit and progress" of it? Ye Gods!

One need not, however, take these outrages on truth and fact too seriously. The Imperialist Briton is after all, Imperialist Briton. Particularly Lord Willingdon.

* * * *

NEGUS THANKS BRITISHERS

Grateful For Warm Welcome
—Headlines.

Let's hope it would not be made too hot for him. Or too cold which is the same thing.

* * * *

The decision of Mr. J. H. Thomas to approach his constituents for an expression of their confidence, shows, according to an Anglo-Indian contemporary, exceptional courage

Exceptional is the right word and we hope his constituents will fully rise to the occasion and recognise it .

* * * *

"Why hasn't this job been done?" stormed the employer. "It's nearly a month since I told you to do it".

"I forgot, sir," answered the office boy.

"Forgot!" cried the employer. "Suppose I forgot to pay you? What would you say?"

"I should come and tell you at once, and not wait a month and then kick up a fuss".

Treatment Of Third Class Passengers

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is difficult to give expression to one's feeling over the treatment of third-class passengers travelling by the G. I. P. trains. The railway knows that this is a busy season owing to marriage celebrations and summer holidays and an extra number of passengers would be expected to travel and yet things are allowed to drift and take their own course.

I mention one instance which is typical of the rest. Will the railway disclose the number of tickets sold on the night of the 9th instant by the 23 and 25 down Poona Passengers? I assert that in each third-class compartment there were slightly less than double the number of passengers allowed to travel in each compartment. Compiaints as usual were unavailing. It never strikes a Station Master or any other official to attach a fresh bogey.

This is the state of third-class passengers in our country over a railway said to be State-managed. Will this be tolerated for a minute in any Western country?—Yours, etc.,

P. H. GADRE,
B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader.

Nasik,
May 18.

STRIKE EPIDEMIC IN SPAIN & FRANCE

Shooting Of Socialist Editor And Its Sequel

MADRID, June 4.

Thirty-thousand coal-miners struck in Oviedo Province following the death of the Editor of a Socialist paper, who was shot at Santander yesterday. The situation is considered serious.

The strike of waiters in Madrid is intensifying. Members of the National Confederation of Workers have threatened to shoot at sight any waiter remaining in work after to-day.

A number of bombs have exploded in cafes and hotels during the past few days. Other strikes are progressing throughout the country.—Reuter.

STRUCK WORK AGAIN

PARIS: June 5.

The Renault workers, at Billancourt, have struck again, alleging that their employers failed to abide by the terms. The development is important, as it is the first big factory which has struck again after an agreement having been reached.

60,000 Workers Affected

LILLE: June 5.

Eighty factories, employing 60,000 workers, are at present striking work in the Nord Department. Textile workers are especially affected.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET COMPLETED

Drawn Entirely From Socialists & Radical Socialists

PARIS, June 4

M. Blum has completed his cabinet as forecast on June 2. It is drawn entirely from the Socialist and Radical-Socialist parties. The Cabinet includes three women Under-Secretaries, namely Madame Curie for Scientific Research, Madame Suzanne Lacore for Child Welfare, and Madame Brunschvigg (Suffragette Leader) for State Orphans and War Widows.

The Ministry of Colonies has retained M. Moute, who has been appointed to it.

Many people will be ignorant of the new cabinet owing to the decision of the Paris Press Syndicate not to publish newspapers, owing to the difficulties of distribution due to the strike.—Reuter.

Reason For Stoppage Of Pound's Rise

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, June 5.

Higher sterling attracted selling, which is believed to be the reason for the stoppage of the Pound's rise after 504 cents.

ANTI-DUMPING TARIFFS IN U. S.

Ten Types Of German To Be Assessed

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Ten types of German imports, possibly others, too, are to be assessed by anti-dumping tariffs from July. Explaining the additional duties Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, said that they equal in amount to these articles, subsidised under certain export control practices of the German Government.

"Rather remarkable" is Mr. Morgenthau's description of heavy long-term conversion of Government mid-year maturities. He attributed it partly to the fact that the American public no longer fears inflation.

It is officially stated that there is no indication that any war debtor, except Finland, intends to make any payment on June 15th.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 36 Years)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course as that Profession is over-crowded.

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WILLINGDON'S STORY OF HIS REGIME

Fulsome Praise To I. C. S., Military And Police

LONDON, June 4.

The Marquis of Willingdon, speaking at the I.C.S., dinner, tonight said that those who worked under the old conditions with full personal responsibility and power, might well have doubts about the newer conditions with delegated responsibility and modified personal power. But he had never experienced in the I.C.S. other than the most unqualified loyalty and earnest desire to serve the best interests of India.

ASTONISHING RESULT

After referring to the troublous incidents in his viceroyalty, the Marquis of Willingdon said that the point he wished to make clear was that when the Government of India decided on a policy to insist obedience to law and order and push on with the reforms and when the Services knew that the policy was consistent and that they would be supported in carrying it out, it was quite astonishing how quickly order was restored and the authority of Government was re-established.

PRAISE FOR MILITARY AND POLICE.

The Marquis of Willingdon paid a warm tribute to those who participated in overcoming the difficulties, especially the military and police whose steadiness and discipline even under the greatest difficulties were entirely beyond praise. He rejoiced that over twice the number of British candidates had entered this year's examination for I.C.S. compared with 1935.

MISAPPREHENSIONS UNJUSTIFIED

The Marquis of Willingdon welcomed the decision to try the method of entry by selection. Already about hundred applications had been received,, although the list would not be closed for another week. He saw no justification for the misgivings in some quarters as regards the future conditions and security of the Service. He believed that the long partnership of the two races would remain and thought that the Indians and the British would still continue to work and co-operate for the benefit and progress of a wonderful country.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NAVAL TALKS RESUMED

LONDON, June. 4.

The Anglo-Russian naval talks were-resumed today after ten days' interval, which both sides used to consult their respective Governments in view of the threatened impasse due to British inability to accept Russian reservations, excluding her far eastern fleet from the conversations.

It is understood that satisfactory progress was made at to-day's talks which covered broadly the whole field of the proposed bilateral treaty and qualitative limitation.—Reuter.

Muslim women of Bombay celebrated the Prophet's Day at the C. J. Hall on Friday afternoon. Photo shows a group of women and girl volunteers who participated in the function.

"NO SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOUR"

Engineers' Union Protests Against Government's Policy

LONDON June 4

The Amalgamated Engineering Union at its annual conference discussing the Government's rearmament policy, has firmly opposed dilution of labour by the introduction of trainees.

The conference has adopted a motion affirming that there is no shortage of skilled labour if the available supply is efficiently handled, and instructing Executive to use the whole resources of the union definitely to oppose dilution from whatever angle if either Government or employers sought to introduce it.—Reuter.

MIDDLESEX BEAT NOTTS

LONDON, June 5.

In the match between Middlesex and Nottinghamshire, Middlesex won by 181 runs.

Middlesex 243 and 127. Notts 148 and 41 (Smith six for 12 Gray four for 26.—Reuter.

BLUM'S ASSURANCE TO STRIKERS

PARIS, June 5.

Broadcasting to the whole country Leon M. Blum appealed to the strikers and employers to end the bickerings and announced the Government's intentions to introduce in Parliament bills enforcing forty-hour week and other ameliorations in labour conditions. He declared that the Government's programme would be carried out but peace must prevail. He appealed to workers to submit to law and discipline assuring them that their claims would be settled by arbitration. He repudiated their uncompromising attitude and concluded saying the great future has opened for French democracy.—Reuter's Special.

LIBERAL SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL GOVT?

RUGBY, June 5.

One of the resolutions in support of the National Government which will be moved at the Convention of the Liberal National Party led by Sir John Simon on June 11th and 12th declares that in the present conditions the Liberals can most effectively serve the nation and advance their own interest by partnership in the National Government.

Sir John Simon and the President of the Board of Trade Mr. Walter Runciman as well as other Liberal national members of Government will take part in the conference.—B. O. W.

INDIAN TENNIS WHO'S WHO

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Mr. L. Brooke Edwards, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, has issued the following: "Mr. D. N. Bhalla, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Punjab L.T.A., was authorised to publish the "Indian Tennis Annual and Who's Who" for 1934-35, which was recognised as the official Handbook of the A.I.L.T. the Central Council having very much appreciated the result of Bhalla's endeavour, he has been authorised again to publish the Annual for 1935-36. It is therefore, hereby notified for the information of all concerned that in so far as the Lawn Tennis Association is concerned, official recognition is given only to Mr. Bhalla's publication and he is authorised to make his own arrangements with a firm or firms that he chooses to help him in the collection of the necessary material, its publication and its sales.—A.P.

Noted Pianist Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 5.

Death has occurred of Mathilde Verne, a noted pianist and teacher of music and a pupil of Madame Schumann.

GOLWALLA'S FORT TUITION CLASSES

A Successful Educational Institution

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. Eruch R. Golwalla's private tuition classes, established twenty-six years ago, for preparing students for the Matriculation Examination and for the practical business of life, have proved eminently successful. The classes are now removed from the old building to the new commodious premises in the palatial building at Hornby Road known as the Bombay Mutual Building. The success achieved, year after year, by these classes at the Matriculation examination, as well as the facilities they afford to students desirous of joining business, instead of wasting the best years of their life in preparing for the Matric, have given them a remarkable position in the educational world of Bombay. The secret of Mr. Golwalla's success lies in the fact that he never allows efficiency of teaching to be sacrificed for the sake of examination result. In this institution, examination is subordinated to efficiency of teaching. Hence the results achieved are noteworthy. Cramming being systematically discouraged the students take a lively interest in their studies and the dullest boys make rapid progress and show an amount of intelligence not usually observed in an average school boy. Our modern system of education has many failings, and it is men like Mr. Golwalla who could be expected to try new experiments to raise the standard of teaching in our schools.

PARIS GOES WITHOUT FISH

Motor Exhibition Cancelled Sequel To "Stay-In" Strike

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, June 5.

As a result of the "stay-in" strikes, Catholic Paris is spending a fishless Friday though fruit vegetable and dairy produce are now available, following a decision of the lorry drivers to return to work. Prices however remain prohibitive. Petrol supplies are running low, thus causing a return to the street of ramshackle horse-cabs and necessitating the cancellation of the motor "Concours d'Elegance" (a motor exhibition-cum race) in the Bois de Boulogne. The strikes now involve half a million workers. The movement is spreading to the provinces.

EDEN TO MEET NEGUS

LONDON, June 5.

Mr. Eden will visit the Emperor of Abyssinia at the Ethiopian Legation this afternoon.

The Emperor this morning laid a wreath on the Cenotaph. He plans to go to Windsor at a future date to lay a wreath on King George's tomb.—Reuter.

SCHUSCHNIGG AND IL DUCE

ROME, June 5.

Dr. Schuschnigg this morning left Florence for Sgr. Mussolini's country estate at Rocca Delli Caminate where he intends to confer with the Duce.—Reuter.

TWO STATESMEN MEET

ROME, June 5.

A communique states that upon his return from Viareggio Dr. Schuschnigg visited Il Duce at Roccadelle Caminate and engaged in cordial conversation lasting two hours. The two statesmen then lunched together. Dr. Schuschnigg afterwards flew to Venice in the midst of thunderstorm.—Reuter.

GRACE OF MONTH FOR DISARMING ABYSSINIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 5.

The acting Viceroy-General, Gen. Graziani, has extended the time for handing over ammunitions by the Abyssinians to another month in view of the goodwill shown by the population in surrendering their weapons of which the quantity collected already has been very large.

EMBOROUGH WINS MANCHESTER CUP

LONDON, June 5.

At Manchester the Manchester Cup run over a distance of one and half miles resulted as follows:—

EMBOROUGH (Sirett) 1

CHRYSLER SECOND (Beary) 2

MONEYBOX (Nevett) 3

Eleven ran. The race was won by two lengths. Head separated the second and third horses.

Starting prices:—7/1 Emborough 10/1 Chrysler Second, 8/1 Money Box.

The winner was trained by Hogg.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL ARTILLERY BEAT "TRANSIT"

Two evenly-matched sides were opposed to one another in last evening's fixture between the Royal Artillery from Colaba and the Transit Section, and a last-minute goal gave the Artillery two valuable points. Many will be disappointed at the result for a draw would have been a fairer index of the exchanges.

THE GAME

From the initial kick the Transit Section attacked only to be sent back by the Artillery defence and then the ball went from end to end with neither side having any advantage over the other. Both the goal-keepers were called upon to leave their charges to keep their citadel from falling and they managed to do this till lemon-time. On one occasion, the section were found in an awkward position when Hutchinson fell but luckily a defender managed to clear the danger in time. For the last three minutes before the interval the section defence was kept busy but it came out successful from the ordeal.

SECOND HALF

After changing ends, the Section attacked hotly and kept the Artillery pinned in their own half. King was very prominent in the Section-Forward line. This forward sent in a stinging shot but Herring saved in great style. A little later King sent in another shot which Lord succeeded in heading out. The Artillery transferred play to the other end but the Section defence gave nothing away and the Artillery's advantage was short-lived. A high shot by one of the Section forwards was fisted out by Herring. A free kick just outside the penalty area saw Welton of the Artillery send over the cross bar. At this Artillery pressed and a beautiful centre from the right wing went a begging. Back went the Section and King headed into goal but Herring saved the situation.

The Artillery attacked and then the Section and in the last minute left for play. Hutchinson handled the ball outside the penalty area. From the free kick the Section defence sent out the ball to the right wing of the Artillery who put Welton in possession and this player made no mistake with his shot, placing it in the corner of the net, well out of Hutchinson's reach. The end arrived with the Section unlucky losers.

The Result

Royal Artillery	1 goal
Transit Section	0 goal

The Teams

ROYAL ARTILLERY

Herring, Lord and Brack, Mc Dermatt, Welton and Collins, Gallis, Rourke, Collett, Wilson and Perry.

TRANSIT SECTION

Hutchinson, Spencer and Fletcher, Owen, Moore and Washington, Matcher, Grant, Palmer, King and Powell.

REFEREE

Hibbert.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE

3rd Field Brigade vs. Durham Light Infantry at 5-55 p.m.

Islam Stands For Independence

BOMBAY MUSLIM WOMEN CELEBRATE PROPHET'S BIRTH-DAY

A well-attended meeting of Muslim purdah ladies was held on Friday afternoon at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate the birthday of Prophet Mohamed. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Birthday Celebration Committee and five other associations. At the proposal of Mrs. Noorbanoo seconded and supported by Lulu Begum and Mrs. Kadri respectively. Mrs. Kazi Kabiruddin presided.

Among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Atiya Begum, Mrs. Shafi Tyabji, and the Rani Sahiba of Nanpara.

All the speeches were made in Urdu.

The proceedings commenced with the recitation from the Koran by Shamsunnisa. The President in her speech drew a picture of the condition of women at the advent of the Prophet, when women were treated as no better than mere chattels. The Prophet gave a code of laws which aimed at the uplift of women. She exhorted the audience to act according to the teachings of the Prophet for that was the only way to attain salvation.

Atiya Begum spoke about the appalling illiteracy among Muslim women in Bombay and the need for taking steps towards its liquidation, as enjoined by the Prophet.

WHAT ISLAM STANDS FOR

Mrs. Naidu said that her study of Islam had taught her that it upheld independence everywhere "We do not deserve to praise the Prophet because we are now bound by the chains of slavery". Islam teaches equality of mankind and as long as they did not get rid of ideas of inferiority and superiority none could be regarded as Muslims. A true Muslim could never live in bondage. He could not be satisfied till complete independence was achieved.

"Every woman must herself be a standard-bearer of Independence and show the way to men. They were celebrating the birthday of a man who had always held aloft the flag of equality and Independence and they must strive to achieve the same."

Mrs. Siraj Hussein of Lucknow and several other ladies also spoke.

Among other speakers were Begum Siraj Hussain of Lucknow, Mrs. Abdu Munim Baakaza, Mrs. Hanifa Undre, Miss Safia Haji Fateh Mahomed, Mrs. Rahmabai Abdul Shakoor, Mahomedi Begum, Khadijabai Haji Mahomed Abba, Miss Malina Khuiandi, Miss Amina, Miss Kadri, Mrs. Nasim, Mrs. Noorbanoo Maniar and Noorjahan Begum.

SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Foreign Department Of A. I. C. C. Calls For Information From Provincial Committees

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

The Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee has issued a circular to Provincial Congress Committees to supply it with such information as relates to the suppression of civil and individual liberties in the country, there being a keen demand in the outside world for more accurate information regarding this aspect of Indian question.

The Department also has decided to prepare pamphlets relating to the conditions under which the Press and Publishing Concerns have to operate in the country ever since the ordinary laws of the land had been put aside.

The following information is wanted by the Department:—

1. Existing laws, an account of their enactments and how and where they differ from normal civilised laws.

2. Instances of exercise of these laws, i.e., details of demands of securities and subsequent forfeitures from newspapers and presses, of bans on organisations, of arrests, detention and searches, etc.

3. Attempts to challenge individual cases in Law Courts and the results attained.

4. Growth of the regime of extraordinary laws to be illustrated by chronological tabulation of the number of persons affected and the extent of their punishment.

5. Sections of penal and criminal law procedure codes which are liable to be misused or have in fact been so misused.

If possible, it is to be supported by evidence culled from Government notifications, Law reports, Assembly and Council proceedings, newspapers, resolutions adopted and authoritative speeches made at conferences carrying great weight.—United Press.

UNAO D. L. B. ADDRESS TO JAWAHAR

Chairman Not To Attend Function

BAREILLY, June 4.

It is understood that the Chairman of the Unao District Board expressed his inability to attend a function for presenting an address by the Board, to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visits this place in connection with a Provincial Political Conference.

It will be recalled that recently the Board resolved to present an address for which it sanctioned Rs. 200. It is stated that the Chairman referred the matter to the Commissioner.—A.P.

UNAO PREPARES FOR CONFERENCE

UNAO, June 5

Unao, a small beautiful town near Cawnpore will be the centre of intense political activities during the next few days. The session of the U. P. Political Conference commences here day after to-morrow. Leading Congressmen, however, will be arriving to-morrow morning to attend the important meetings of the Provincial Congress Committee and its Executive Council. The presence of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, will create unusual enthusiasm. Mr. Masani, Bombay Socialist leader is also coming.

Feasants are expected to assemble in large numbers. Reception Committee workers are very busy completing arrangements.—A.P.

HONOUR IDEALS AND NOT INDIVIDUALS

Jawaharlal's Call To People

LYALLPUR, June 2. (By Mail).

Addressing a well-attended public meeting last night at Lyallpur Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advised the people to develop the habit of worshipping ideals instead of individuals. If they wanted to honour him they must honour the ideals he loved, because he was convinced that individuals did not matter and real power could be derived only from the masses. The struggle of the last few years, though guided by their leaders derived its strength from the masses. They were the real people who should be respected and honoured.

Referring to rural indebtedness, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated that the matter would have to be settled, and it would certainly be better if parties concerned agreed to adjust matters and to a settlement among themselves.

Referring to the requests made to him to visit Lyallpur again, Pandit Nehru said that he was not quite sure whether he would be able to do this, for apart from everything else, he did not know when his liberty would be taken away. But whether he came to them again or not, he appealed to the audience to support the Congress and strengthen it, as that was the only organisation which represented the masses.—A. P.

CONGRESS LABOUR COMMITTEE

To Meet In Bombay In July?

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

A meeting of the Congress Labour Committee is likely to be held at Bombay during the first week of July.—A.P.

Walker Cup Players

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 5.

The remaining Walker Cup players are Morton Dykes, Cecil Ewing, Alec Hill, Gordon Peters.

Indian News From Here And There

MOTHERS MEET

Young Artists In Aid Of Sind Co-op. Club

(From Our Correspondent-.
HYDERABAD, (Sind).
(By Mail).

The Young Artists presented their performance "Zamani-ji-Lahar" at the Dayaram Gidumal College Hall on Saturday and Sunday, the 30th and 31st May, 1936, before packed audiences in aid of the Sind Co-operative Club, Hyderabad (Sind). Mr. N. A. Sidiki, Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the President of the Club, and Mr. R. C. Santani, is the Hon. Secretary. The entire amount of both these benefit nights goes to the Club. Among those present were Mr. L. T. Gholop, Collector of Hyderabad Sind, Mr. Paymaster, Assistant Collector, Mr. K. B. Azim Khan and Manager Encumbered States.

TEACHERS AND MOTHERS

A mothers' meeting was organised by the Administrative Officer, Municipal School Board, Hyderabad, in the compound of Diwan Showkivan and Chandumal Girls' School. The object of calling such a meeting is to bring into touch the teachers and mothers. To give them an opportunity to ventilate their grievances. A very interesting programme which consisted of songs, dances, story-telling and dialogues was gone through. Dr. G. F. Lakhani, the Administrative Officer and Mr. Vishnidas Dayaram, one of the members of the School Board, spoke a few words to the mothers. Such meetings will be held in different schools from time to time.

Kerala Socialists To Confer

(From A Correspondent).
TELLICHERRY (By Mail).

It has been decided to hold the Third Annual Conference of the Kerala Congress Socialist Party at Tellicherry on June 14. Babu Sampurnanand of Benares will preside.

The Executive of the Party will meet at Tellicherry a couple of days earlier. The Subjects Committee will thereafter meet and prepare the agenda.

A reception committee with Mr. A. K. Pillai, Bar-at-Law, as Chairman has been formed.

DEPRESSION TELLS ON BARODA LAW SUITS

Hindu Divorce Act Gaining Popularity

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA. (By Mail).

Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh, Naib Dewan, reviewing the Annual Report of the Judicial Department of Baroda State for the year 1934-35 states that the total file of Civil and Criminal work in all the courts of the Raj amounted to 62,338 as against 65,623 in the previous year. The economic depression continues to be responsible for the decrease in the new file

There were 44,402 Civil cases including the arrears as against 49,942 in the previous year and 34,235 cases were disposed of as against 38,858 leaving a balance of 10,167 as against 11,084.

The file of old cases is reduced to 615, there being 730 last year.

HINDU DIVORCE ACT.

The Hindu Divorce Act came into operation on 10th August 1932. In all 53 suits were registered under the Act, of these 45 were of divorce, 2 for having the marriages declared as void and 6 for restitution of conjugal rights. Advantage of the provisions of the Act was taken by four persons in whose community divorce is not allowed by custom. It appears that the number of persons taking advantage of the new Act is on the increase.

The number of acquittal appeals filed by Government has increased during the last two years. In 1932-33 it was 85; in the next year it rose to 153 and in the year under review it was 141. Of the 153 acquittal appeals disposed of during the year 59 were dismissed at the first hearing and 43 after both sides had been heard

PROPHET DAY AT POONA

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, June 4.

Mr. N. S. Lokur, Sessions Judge, Poona, dismissed the appeal preferred by Mr. K. R. Kupuswami, Assistant Station Master at the Kamshet Railway Station near Lonavla. The appellant had been sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment by the Assistant Sessions Judge on a charge of violating the person of a woman passenger who had alighted on the Kamshet Station in the early hours of the morning of 13th February last. The learned judge confirmed the sentence passed by the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

PROPHET'S DAY.

The Prophet's Day was observed in Poona by the Muslims on the 3rd instant. In the evening about 5,000 Mussalmans went in a procession through the main thoroughfares of the City and the Cantonment.

SOCIALIST WEDDING.

Engagement is announced between Syt. R. K. Khadilkar, local Congress Socialist leader and Dr. Miss Chapala Karandikar. Miss Karandikar had taken a prominent part in the Maharashtra Youths Conference held here about five years back, when Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose presiding.

NON-STOP CYCLIST DIED.

Death is reported from Belgaum of Mr. Kekare, who only a short while ago, had created a record of 65 hours non-stop cycling at Belgaum. Mr. Kekare who was very young died of typhoid.

COOL AND BRACING.

Poona has escaped from the clutches of the summer heat and is now experiencing a very fine weather. Monsoon has started in right earnest in Poona and we had smart showers both on the 3rd and 4th. The atmosphere has turned cool and bracing.

PICKPOCKET SENTENCED.

Babu Dhondiba, who had seven previous convictions to his credit, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge on a charge of stealing two rupees from the pocket of one Bhiku Kushaba in the Reay Market.

The report of patients treated in Seth Haji Meghjibhoy Pradhan Free Eye Hospital, at Cutch-Bharapur from April 10, 1936 to May 31, 1936 is as under:—

The total number of cases treated:—3357; New cases:—452; The total number of operations done:—128.

ALL-INDIA VEERSHAIWA MAHASABHA

12th Session At Raichur

(From A Correspondent)

The 12th session of the All-India Veershaiwa Mahasabha was held on the 2nd and 3rd June at Raichur under the presidentship of Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education. The Mahasabha was attended by a very large number of members of the Veershaiwa community, representing all parts of India.

Mr. Kambli made a stirring speech from the presidential chair in which he exhorted members of the community to attach due importance to educational, agricultural and industrial development. He also advised them to foster unity in the community. After expressing loyalty to H.M. the King-Emperor, the Mahasabha resolved unanimously to work out the new reforms with good will.

Swami Yogananda In Bombay

(From A Correspondent.)

Swami Yogananda, lecturer and metaphysician of repute arrived in Bombay on Friday, after having established the eastern headquarters of the International Yogoda at Sanga Society (Self-Realization Fellowship), of which he is Founder-President, at Ranchi, with auxiliary Yogado Centers in various cities scattered throughout India. He has devoted the past ten months in India to the propagation of his ideals of individual self-realization united in a brotherhood of all religions.

Swami Yogananda is now "en route" to England where he has been invited to address the Second Parliament of the World Fellowship of Faiths to be held in London in July. Thence his mission will carry him back to America. In America he has established two of the largest temples of Self-Realization with western headquarters at Los Angeles, California, and sub-centers located in the principal cities of the United States as well as in England, Scotland, Latvia, Mexico and South America. His following include such people as Mme. Galli Curci, the prima donna, Luther Burbank, George Liebling, the famous pianist, and so on.

He is also editor-publisher of the "Inner-Culture" (East-West) Magazine, published in America.

While in Bombay, just on the eve of his departure for England and America, he will deliver a series of lectures on his science of Self-Realization in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on June 8, he will expound the "Science of Attaining Ever-Lasting Youth" and on June 9, he will discuss the "Highest Technique of God-Contact."

(Continued From Col. 7)

armed organisation—and a formidable though uncertain factor is internal politics—seem thus happily to be over.

NAZI DANGER

There is, however, another factor to be reckoned with. Except for meeting in secret and distributing literature, the Socialists are momentarily inactive for fear of precipitating a Nazi rising.

The Nazis, on the other hand, are astonishingly busy, acting for the most part on instructions brought by courier from the Reich. The slogan given to them is one form or another is "We must have a plebiscite." It sounds a reasonable demand but the Austrian Government knows that the moment a plebiscite is promised Dr. Goebbels will deluge Austria with his insidious propaganda.

No party in Austria would have the means to combat it and, for fear of savage reprisals in a Nazi State, Socialist and Roman Catholic propagandists would not dare to make themselves conspicuous.

In withdrawing from Italy's embrace it may be asked if Austria is advancing towards Germany's waiting arms?"

Science And Invention

OTTAWA, (By Air Mail).

It is understood that the Canadian Government have decided to tackle the problem of Radium deposits discovered by the French Scientist Labine in the Canadian Arctic in 1932. These deposits, it is reported, can supply all the hospitals of the world for many years to come.

The exact length of the Radium bearing stretch is supposed to spread along the entire Great Bear region. The immense distance of the mines have so far made the extract of radium impossible but now Engineers and material are being transported by air in order to complete the survey. The mineral will be carried later on to Hope for the extraction process.

PORTABLE POWER-STATIONS

PROGRESS OF BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Result Of National Outlook In Its Business

The report and accounts of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., for the year 1935, presented to the 28th Annual General meeting of shareholders of the company, only a few days back shows that during the year of the report, the company could effect an insurance of Rs. 1,23,28,665 from 6,334 completed cases. The directors recommended a dividend of 4 per cent and a bonus of 8 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital for the year 1935. This could be considered creditable, especially in view of the keen competition which the old companies have to face with newly started companies.

As the Chairman of the company, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas aptly pointed out the competition was bound to be there but the old companies must not mind it so long as it was fair. The chairman strongly deprecated the narrow provincial tendencies which several new companies were exhibiting. Those who wanted to see India united, he remarked, must strongly disapprove of this type of provincial antagonism.

Nobody will deny for a moment that the business in the City of Bombay was free from this narrow provincialism, and that Bombay has shown steady progress both in insurance and industrial concern. Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., has taken up a cosmopolitan and national view in all its dealings, and this more than anything else has enabled it to show an uninterrupted record of progress.

Income-Tax Codification In England

The Secretary, the Executive Committee of the Income-Tax Payer's Society, London writes to say that the Society has set up a special committee under the chairmanship of Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., to examine in detail the report of the Income-Tax Codification Committee. When this has been done, the Society will present to the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggestions as to any additions or amendments they consifider desirable to the Draft of the Bill which accompanied the report.

This report, the outcome of 8½ years work by a special committee, deals solely with Income-Tax and in one way or another affects every Income-Tax payer. It seeks to amend the whole structure of the Income-Tax Code, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that serious consideration should be given to the matter while the opportunity exists.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Nazis Active In Austria

RADIUM DEPOSITS IN CANADIAN ARCTIC

VIENNA, (By Air Mail).

Dr. Schuschnigg's tenure of office remains very uncertain, writes M. Robson from Vienna.

No more than 20 per cent of the electorate, consisting of clericals and Government servants, can be said to support him. He and his regime are steadfastly opposed by the Socialists and Nazis, who together compose the remaining 80 per cent of the electorate, and are not represented in the Government. This, however, does not mean that the Heimwehr has any chances of success.

Far from being the patriotic organisation it claims to be, Heimwehr is detested alike by Nazis and Socialists, and is despised also by all cultured Catholics.

Dark stories of how it is being financed—partly by Italian, mostly by Jewish money, are still related in the country.

FEARED CIVIL WAR

The Heimwehr and Italian Fascism being unpopular in the country—particularly in the Army, which would prefer National Socialism to Fascism—Dr. Schuschnigg has been encouraged to deal firmly with Prince Starhemberg lest, becoming intoxicated with Signor Mussolini's victory, he should plunge Austria into yet another civil war.

The days of the Heimwehr as an

(Continued in Col. 4.)

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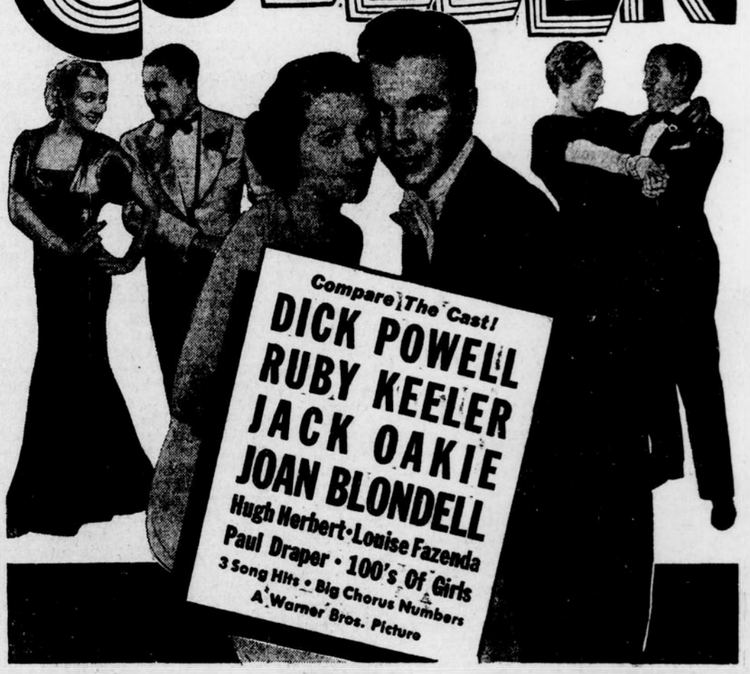

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SECOND WEEK

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FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"Star Of Midnight" At Excelsior—"Robin Hood Of ElDorado" At Central—"Silly-Billies" At Regal—Charlie Chap lin "Modern Times" At Capitol—"Desire Marlene Dietrich Second Week At Pathe—"Graduate" At Wellington

"Star of Midnight" at the Excelsior.

"Robinhood of El Dorado" at the Central with Warner Baxter and Margo.

"Silly Billies" at the Regal

"SILLY BILLIES" WHEELER-WOOLSEY FUN

At The Regal

Perhaps the funniest, and certainly the most original, of all Wheeler and Wolsey's screen offerings is "Silly Billies", their newest RKO Radio vehicle which starts to-day at the Regal Theatre. The two comedy clowns tap a virgin field in using the picturesque covered-wagon era as a setting for their riotous nonsense. In the roles of a pair of quack dentists they set forth to pull all the teeth in the wild and woolly West, and quite naturally they find themselves involved in troubles up to their necks. They rent an office in a ghost-town; save a wagon-train from an Indian attack; narrowly escape lynching, drowning in a quicksand, burning at the stake and other fates. These episodes come thick and fast throughout the plot, and have been deftly handled to maintain the laughter level of the film at a high point. Petite Dorothy Lee, who has played the feminine lead in nearly all the famous mirth-makers' pictures again supplies the love interest as a young schoolma'am on her way to California. Harry Woods and Ethan Laidlaw make a formidable pair of renegade heavies, and Little Delmar Watson, Chief Thunderbird and Jim Thorpe, the noted Indian athlete head the supporting cast along with the largest group of extra players ever to appear in a Wheeler and Woolsey picture. Hundreds of Indians and cow-boys participate in the wagon train scenes, and the redskin attack sequence offers plenty of real thrills as a contrast to the antics of the two funsters, Fred Guiol directed.

MARLENE DIETRICH AND GARY COOPER

In "Desire" At Pathe

"Desire," the romantic comedy which brings together Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper for the first time since "Morocco," opened at the Pathe Theatre. The combination of these screen favourites and a fast-moving, surprise-filled story makes for delightful entertainment.

These stars compliment one another perfectly. To see them is to approve Director Fraak Borzage's choice in placing them first in his list of famous screen lovers of all time. To judge from the applause which greeted their performance in this Paramount comedy, they have a profound hold on the imagination of screen lovers.

Romance, comedy, adventure—these elements are expertly joined in "Desire," which is highly recommended.

The mood of this exciting picture changes constantly. One moment, Marlene Dietrich is suavely consummating the theft, through a ruse, of a costly string of pearls from a leading Parisian jeweller. The next, she is in danger at a border town in Europe, when the customs officials are unexpectedly thorough in their search. The encounter with the American vacationist, played by Cooper, begins with comedy and turns to ardent romance.

The action, the dialogue, and the situations combine to make "Desire" one of the most enjoyable screen pictures of the year. Do not miss it!

The principals are supported by John Halliday, William Frawley, Ernest Cossart, Akim Tamiroff, and Alan Mowbray.

Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in "Desire" at the Pathe.

"ROBIN HOOD OF EL DORADO"

Great Outdoor Spectacle At Central

With Warner Baxter contributing the finest performance of his career, "Robin Hood of El Dorado" opens at the Central Theatre to take its place among the truly magnificent outdoor features of the talking screen.

Produced on a spectacular scale, it is a romanticized slice of one of the most glamorous periods of America's frontier history—that era which began in 1848 with the discovery of gold in California.

Possessing much of the epic sweep of such tremendous hits as "The Covered Wagon", "The Big Trail" and other outdoor films that marked the closing days of the silent screen, "Robin Hood of El Dorado" has a dramatic majesty that gives it the aura of importance, while at the same time retaining the intimacy of romance and personal thrills which make for truly superb entertainment.

Baxter surpasses even his performance in "The Cisco Kid" with his characterization of Joaquin Murrieto, the dashing good-bad man of the Far West who left a trail of plundered gold and broken hearts as he rode through the American mining settlements at the head of his outlaw army.

With him is a notable cast which includes Ann Loring, a spectacular new comer who seems destined for stardom; Bruce Cabot in his best sympathetic role to date; Margo, the little Spanish dancing beauty who has become an outstanding dramatic actress; J. Carrol Naish, Eric Linden, Edgar Kennedy, Charles Trowbridge, Harvey Stephens and literally hundreds of others. William Wellman directed and John W. Considine, Jr., produced the picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The story of Joaquin Murrieta, as depicted in "Robin Hood of El Dorado" is the story of one of the California Spaniards who was broken under the iron heel of American invasion on the heels of the discovery of gold. Painted with bold strokes on a romantic canvas, it finds opportunity to present a drama of romantic glamour that is vital entertainment.

The picture is definitely one of the new season's finest offerings and is recommended without reservation.

"STAR OF MIDNIGHT"

At The Excelsior

Presenting William Powell and Ginger Rogers, two of the screen's outstanding favourites, and telling a story replate with mystery, suspense, romance and comedy, "STAR OF MIDNIGHT", is a delightfully entertaining and completely absorbing picture.

Powell and Miss Rogers, teamed for the first time in this RKO-Radio production, are absolutely at home in roles made to order for their talents. As a modern Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson combination, they work to solve a murder mystery. Their detective team—work is unique, to say the least, with the delectable Miss Rogers providing more laughs and heart throbs than clues, although she does inadvertently manage to provide Powell with a key to the whole mystery.

The well-conceived, closely-knit plot moves gaily at times and at other times with stark tensity toward a hair-raising climax. The romantic theme is subtly woven into the main story.

Supporting performances by Ralph Morgan, Gene Lockhart, Leslie Fenton, Paul Kelly, Russell Hopton, J. Farrell MacDonald, and a long array of other capable performers, are excellent. Morgan and Lockhart are particularly entertaining.

Stephen Roberts, the director, has imparted just the right touches of lightness and dramatic intensity.

The screen play is based on the serial story of the same name by that master of mystery fiction, the late Arthur Somers Roche. Howard J. Green, Anthony Veller and Edward Kaufman did a grand job with the adaptation.

"Star of Midnight", presents Powell and Miss Rogers at their best in a really outstanding story, and, as anyone knows, that means brilliant entertainment.

The story may be thus outlined:-

At the request of his friend, Tim Winthrop (Leslie Fenton) the brilliant New York attorney, Clay Dalzell (William Powell) agrees to help to find Alice Markham, who had mysteriously disappeared from Chicago. The first clue to the mystery comes when Winthrop rushes into Dalzells's apartment to tell him the masked actress, Mary Smith, a current sensation, is Alice. Close on Winthrop's heels comes Tommy Tennant (Russell Hopton), a newspaper gossip columnist. Winthrop steps into the den to avoid meeting Tennant. Before he can tell his story, Tennant is killed by a hidden assailant. To clear himself and to shield Tim, who returns later and protests his innocence, Dalzell sets out to solve the mystery. Aided by Donne Mantin (Ginger Rogers), a young society beauty who avers frankly that she is going to marry him Dalzell uncovers a number of clues. He learns that Alice Markham is the only alibi of Morrone, a Chicago gangster awaiting execution for the murder of Dexter, a rival under-world leader. Morrone, masquerading as a big banker, had financially ruined Alice's father, who died from the shock. Alice had gone to Morrone's apartment to denounce him, and was there where Dexter was murdered. Roger Classon, (Ralph Morgan) Morrone's lawyer, tells Dalzell he is in New York looking for Alice, as she is the only one who can save his client. Classon's wife, Jerry, (Vivian Oakland) is a former sweetheart of Dalzell's. Donna is jealous of her, and by wiring Chicago learns, that she has had affairs with both Morrone and Dexter. Acquainted of her discovery, Dalzell feels that he has all the keys to the mystery. He baits a trap into which he feels the guilty one among the various suspects will talk. The ruse works. To the apartment where Dalzell and Donna are awaiting comes a heavily veiled woman, who levels a revolver at the lawyer and demands that he produce Mary Smith.

In a sensational whirl of action, Dalzell escapes the doom of Tommy Tennant and the guilty party is unmasked. It is Roger Classon, disguised as a woman. Jealous of his wife's affairs, he has killed Dexter and expects to gain revenge on Morrone by letting him burn in the electric chair for that murder. All he has to do is to keep Alice from testifying and it was to permanently silence her that he walked into Dalzell's trap. He had killed Tommy Tennant, when he learned that the newspaperman had discovered all of the facts. The mystery solved, Dalzell tells Donna to go home and pack. They are going to get married and leave on a honeymoon!

"GRADUATE"

At The Wellington

Bombay—What a maddening whirlpool of life and struggle that name suggests, how charming are its lures and yet how distructive! What an appalling contrast of life this Bombay presents. The exclusive and sumptuous residences of the rich and their "deluxe" motor cars that speed along the rolling smooth surfaces of its main thoroughfares bespeaks a festive, pleasure-seeking populace and yet benind all this show pomp and glitter and alongside of it stalk stark poverty, unemployment squator starvation. How tragic and appalling are its heartrending intrigues, swindles its life in slums and crimedens. Indeed, Bombay is a veritable death trap for the unweary.

In the alluring death trap of the city lived Premchand, a rich Bombayite who was simple and frank. The only overpowering weakness in him was that he was a veritable drunkard and this made the devil of distruction step into his house. He had a brother by name Ramlal, who was a lawyer by profession. He took advantage of the drunken moments of his brother Premchand and got all the family estates legally transferred in his own name. Premchand's wife a saintly lady anticipated complete ruin of her noble family by seeing the ways and means of her husband.

In the meanwhile the wheel of fortune has turned and Premchand's Bank was crashed down and along with that his financial credits too. Premchand being a man of good character, he wanted to clear of his liabilities by disposing of his family estates. At this stage his brother Ramlal showed him the transfer deed bearing his own signature. When Premchand resented to this he mercilessly asked him to quit the house.. That is how the story started at the Wellington and if you wish to see Gohar Karnataki and Bhai Desha give life to the story you must visit Wellington.

The "Graduate" at the Wellington this week.

TO TACKLE RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION

Transport Advisory Council Will Meet At Simla On July 13

SIMLA, June 5.

The compulsory insurance of motor vehicles and regulation of traffic control by limiting the number of licences in particular areas and hours of work for drivers, appear to be among the proposals to be considered at the meeting of the Transport Advisory Council which meets here on July 13 to tackle the rail-road competition.

The agenda of the Council has been circulated among the local Governments who do not appear to favour the number of proposals sought to be placed before the Council for co-ordination of the rail-road traffic.

The Provincial Governments, however, seem to realise the importance of an early improvement in railway finances, which is "sine qua non" in the Niemeyer Award for provincial relief.—United Press.

Colonel Commander Of Indian Signal Corps

SIMLA, June 5.

Sir Robert Cassels, Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed Colonel Commander of the Indian Signal Corps from June 1.—United Press.

At a meeting of the executive Council of the B.P.C.C. held at Calcutta on Thursday, a Committee was formed to examine and find out portions in "The History of Congress" compiled by Doctor Pattabi Sitaramayya containing reflections on the late Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das and other Bengal Leaders, and to request the A.I.C.C. to expunge those portions from the book, as also to suggest new material concerning the Congress movement in Bengal that should be incorporated in the book.

HARIJANS AND PUBLIC WELLS

Local Boards Fighting Shy Of Question

POONA, June 5.

That the local boards in Maharashtra in general are fighting shy of the question of giving equal facilities to Harijans as regards the use of public wells in the villages, is the opinion of the General Secretary of the Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, in his report just submitted on the working of the Sangh for the half year ended March 31.

It seems that circulars were issued to all Local Boards of the districts on the subject requesting specific information of any caste Hindu opposition. The Secretary states "out of the ten District Local Boards only two—Nasik and Kolaba—replied saying that the matter was under consideration." The Sangh has now repeated their request and have urged the Boards to "give a push to this question" and to give relief to Harijans in the matter of rural water supply.

During the six months under report, the Sangh spent Rs. 6,522 on propaganda and welfare activities. Of this sum, expenditure on 18 schools and five hostels amounted to Rs. 1,012 and Rs. 1,604 respectively and scholarships were awarded to the extent of Rs. 1,181 to 83 students. "Wells" is an item that has cost the Sangh another Rs. 251.—A.P.

Poona Harijans And Hindu Hotels

POONA, June 4.

As a result of the agitation started since the beginning of this week and the appeal issued to the Hindu hotel-proprietors, several leading Hindu hotels and restaurants, it is reported, have been thrown open to the Harijans.—A. P.

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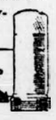

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Prof. Ranga Commends Socialism To Peasants

SAYS, CONGRESS IS BIG ASSET TO THEIR MOVEMENT

MADRAS, June 3.

"The All-India Kisan Congress is well on its way to be founded and before long all this talk of our peasants not being in need of their own organization will be set at rest," declared Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., in his presidential address at the Andhra Provincial Peasants' Conference held at Nidubrole last evening.

Proceeding the Professor said:

"Contrary to the expectation of most Congressmen, who seem to be unable to visualise anything definite after the achievement of complete independence and who therefore complacently feel that all that our peasants and workers need have is the fulfilment of the Karachi charter, our peasants aim at the complete capture of power, of the State, of course in alliance and partnership with the workers. To achieve it, they realise that they have to obtain, either simultaneously or in advance, National independence. And for this purpose they have ever been ready to throw in all their strength on the side of the Congress,

MEANING OF SOCIALISM

Speaking about Socialism and what it means Prof. Ranga declared: "That movement which seeks to end this suicidal class-war is socialism.

"Socialism aims at making it possible for all to achieve a minimum standard of living. Even the most moderate labour leaders ask for a minimum wage of Rs. 30 per month and we ask nothing more for our peasants. In view of the fact that most of our peasants (85 per cent.) cultivate less than 12 acres of wet land or 20 acres of dry land and get therefrom much less than Rs. 20 per month per working adult, they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by socialism. Hence my anxiety to recommend it to them.

ABOLITION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

"Socialism seeks to abolish private property since from it arise all the evils of Capitalism and on it depend all the vested interests which create and perpetuate class-war. But our definition of private property, which has to be abolished, naturally has to vary with the varying stages of economic development of a country and the differing allegiance and affection of the masses for Socialism. In Russia to-day certain personal belongings, houses, cattle, small gardens are allowed to be owned by even the members of a Koikloz. In our country, we do have to allow our peasants to continue to own and cultivate their holdings, not exceeding 10 acres of wet land and 20 acres of dry land, until we reach a time when our peasants wish to exchange their individual holdings for their more profitable partnership in co-operative or State farms, as is happening in Russia. As long as the total net income from a peasant's holding, which he himself cultivates with the aid of his family and some occasional hired labour, is not more than Rs. 30 per mensem per working adult, the Socialist movement can afford to concentrate upon the removal of all those private properties which exceed the minimum fixed and exempted. Slaves have nothing to lose but their shackles.

"Therefore our peasants have nothing to lose by adopting Socialism. Through the abolition of the Zamindari and Mahajan system and by the development of socialist and co-operative industries and thus by eliminating unemployment and raising the total and per-acre productivity of land, the minimum standard of living of our masses can be easily doubled in a decade."

THEIR BIG ASSET

Prof. Ranga also dwelt at length on the relations between the Congress and the peasant organizations. He said:—

"The Indian National Congress is our greatest asset in political life. It is as much our creation as our asset."

Concluding the President said: "If our movement is to live and fight successfully for the achievement of the goal of our peasants and workers, we must see about the task of preparing our peasants and workers, to march as demanded by their leaders, their youth to sacrifice and suffer and their workers to carry on a ceaseless, selffless and undaunted propaganda and struggle among the masses and in the countryside. Hence the urgency for forming peasants' organizations, organising peasant days, and marches, and peasants' institutes and Seva Dals and carry on pamphleteering and publicity work."—United Press.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA IN JALGAON

Congressmen To Select Candidates Shortly

JALGAON, (By Mail.)

The local District Congress Committee is preparing for the coming elections to the councils under the new constitution. The various Taluka Committees are advising the public to get themselves enrolled as voters.

For the ten seats in the District (including two for the Mahomedans), the Congress is likely to put up seven candidates. One of them, Dr. A. Hamid, will contest the seat in the Mahomedan constituency.

There are more than a lakh and a quarter voters in this district and it is stated that the Congress intends concentrating more on the Municipal voters than on rural voters. The task of local Congressmen has been made more difficult by the decisions to hold the forthcoming Congress session in this district.

A meeting of prominent persons from the district will be held at Jamner on June 5, when the candidates on behalf of the Congress for the elections will be provisionally decided, .

Among those who are likely to be selected are Messrs. Dhanaji Nana Choudhary, H. V. Pataskar, Punamchand Onkardas and Maganlal Nagindas and Dr. Abdul Hamid. Others who will be considered are Messrs. Kolhatkar, Patankar and Wadekar.—A. P.

Woman's Complaint Against Husband

(From A Correspondent)

VADIA, June 4.

It is alleged that Syt. Lohana Kanji Madhavji of Bilkha assaulted his old wife Sakarbai and snatched away her ornaments. It is further alleged that, as the Mahajan did not hear her complaint she has filed a criminal complaint in the Magistrate's Court. The police searched the house of Syt. Madhavji, and it is reported they have recovered the ornaments.

The opening ceremony of the new hospital at Thanadevli was performed by Darbar Saheb himself yesterday.

Indian Represents Karachi Chamber

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

Following the resignation of Mr. Hutton of his seat on the Municipality as the representative of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce Mr. Sorab K. H. Katrak has since been elected their representative by ballot. This is believed the only instance of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce being represented by an Indian member —A. P.

FAIZPUR LIKELY TO BE CONFIRMED

JALGAON (By Mail).

Considerable enthusiasm prevails in local Congress circles over the decision of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to hold the 50th Session of the Indian National Congress in this district in a village for the first time. Local Congressmen are getting themselves ready to make necessary arrangements.

There are, however, divergent views regarding the holding of the Congress in a small place like Faizpur, where the facilities for the gathering of thousands of people are not likely to be available. Some hold the view that the session may either be held at Jalgaon proper or some village quite near Jalgaon.

Faizpur, near which the session is to be held, is a small town near Sawda railway station on the G.I.P. Railway, a few miles away from Bhusawal junction.

A meeting of prominent Congressmen from all over the two divisions of Khandesh has been convened and will be held at Faizpur. At this conference the question of the venue of the Congress will come up for discussion. It appears certain that the original decision will be adhered to.

Prominent among those who will attend this Conference are Mr. S. D. Deo, President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee and Messrs. Gadgil and Jedhe, M.L.As.—A.P.

FALL IN CALCUTTA'S OVERSEAS IMPORTS

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The overseas import trade of Calcutta in private merchandise in April, 1936, received a set-back, the value waning from Rs. 3.18 crores in March, 1936, to Rs. 3.08 crores against Rs. 3.13 crores in April, 1935. Exports also decreased from Rs. 4.24 crores to Rs. 4.15 against 3.39 crores in April, 1935.

The total imports of cotton piece-goods shrank from 38 to 32 millions square yards and the value declined from Rs. 56 lakhs to Rs. 47 lakhs.

Tea, skins, and manganese ore were mainly shipped to the United Kingdom; hides and raw jute to Germany; lac and gunny cloth to the United States of America; pig iron to Japan; gunny bags to the Commonwealth of Australia; linseed to Egypt; and rice to Mauritius.—United Press.

Certified Dealers, Not Khadi

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The manager of the Burma Branch of the A. I. S. A. writes to the Secretary:

"With reference to the article of Gandhiji under the captain "Uncertified Khadi" in 'Harijan' of 11-4-36, I beg to bring to your notice the fact that here in Burma also, spurious Khadi is sold in large quantities and it is a common practice amongst the uncertified dealers to demonstrate to the buyers that they are stocking and selling Khadi certified by A. I. S. A., by showing to them the words "Certified by A. I. S. A." stamped on (some) cloth or the label bearing these words affixed on (some) the cloth. They also declare in their sign-boards, posters, pamphlets, letter-heads, bills, invoices etc. that they are stocking Khadi certified by A. I. S. A. These merchants are all millcloth dealers and therefore uncertified by us, but they profit in the above fashion by the use of the words "Khadi certified by A. I. S. A."

"We have therefore often and often to bring to the notice of the public and the credulous buyers the fact that Khadi or cloth is never certified by A. I. S. A. but it is only the dealer or the party that is certified, (and the public are advised to buy only from A. I. S. A. or A. I. S. A. certified dealers or depot). You will thus see that it is wrong for us to use the words "Certified Khadi" or "Uncertified Khadi" because it only strengthens the hands of uncertified dealers.

"Now that the use of these words is made even by Gandhiji (in the article above referred to) I have not been able to check myself from bringing to your notice the mistake that we unconsciously commit by using the words "Certified Khadi" or "Uncertified Khadi" which provides uncertified dealers with a means to misguide the Khadi buyers and which is inconsistent with and contradictory to our repeated warnings to the public that cloth is never certified by A. I. S. A. but only the dealer or the party is certified.

"I trust you will put the matter before Gandhiji, so that the necessary amends may be made and you will also draw the attention of Khadi workers in the matters."

I gladly make amends. It is undoubtedly an error to speak of certified Khadi. It will be difficult to certify pieces and it is futile to expect buyers to make sure of every article they purchase, whether it is genuine or not. The A. I. S. A. has always therefore followed the practice of certifying stores and dealers selling only genuine Khadi in the cloth line. I hope that, whether in Burma or elsewhere, lovers of Khadi will make themselves sure that they buy only from "stores" or "dealers" certified by the A. I. S. A.

Stenographers' Institute Celebrates 3rd Anniversary

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

An important feature of the 3rd anniversary celebrations of the All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, held on 31st May, at the Indian Association Hall, under the distinguished presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, and a brilliant display of highspeed English shorthand writing at the amazing speed of 240 words per minute by Mr. M. P. Manalar, F. I. S. Mr. Manalar read back the notes with such rapidity that it was almost impossible for the audience to follow. He made only three minor errors. Babu Satish Chandra Kar of the East Indian Railway followed with a demonstration on the typewriter recording a speed of 73 words per minute. Babus Rohini Kumar Goswami and Asok Ghosh, students of Mr. S. K. Ghosh, author of Bengali Shorthand, gave an astounding demonstration of Bengali Shorthand writing at 200 and 150 words per minute.

INVALUABLE.

Prof. B. B. Roy, speaking after the President said that he bemoaned the fact that the typewriter had killed caligraphy as an art, and the stenographer had adversely affected the style of most thinkers Subject to these reservations he had no hesitation in eulogising the services of stenographers. Mr. P. D'Abrew, F. I. S. President of the institute, then speaking on the aims and objects of the Institute said that the Institute wanted to help both the stenographer and his employer in solving every problem which in any way hinders smooth working. For this purpose the Institute has prescribed a syllabus of studies and holds examinations, thus raising the average standard of the profession so that in time to come a very high standard of proficiency shall be the rule rather than the exception.

GOD'S BLESSINGS.

His Lordship, after distribution of certificates to the successful candidates at the last session's examinations and announcing the conferment of the degree of Fellowship on Mr. N. Duraiswamy Iyer, the ideal dictator for the shorthand writer, invoked God's blessings for the Institute and hoped that it will achieve its end at no distant date.

Patna Motorists To Form Union

PATNA, June 3.

A very well-attended meeting of owners and wrivers of Bus and Taxis of Patna, Dinapur and Pali was held here under the presidency of Mr. Debi Prasad. The main speaker was Mr. T. Pramanand, who dwelt at length on the utility of forming unions. A committee has been formed to frame draft constitution of the proposed Union which will be styled as "the Patna Motor Transport Union."—United Press.

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SPECIAL REDUCTION IN PRICES DURING MONSOON OF 1936.

Eggs for Hatching of English Poultry at Rs. 3/- per Dozen.

Our prices for eggs during the Regular Breeding Season (November to February) range from Rs. 6|- to Rs. 36|- per dozen according to the different Grades but this Monsoon (June to September), on account of pressing demand, we have arranged to book prepaid orders at the flat rate of Rs. 3|- for twelve eggs net. Packing and freight will be 12 Annas extra for each parcel of one dozen eggs to be despatched within a radius of 600 miles from POONA JUNCTION. If your Railway Station is beyond that distance kindly add four annas for each additional distance of 200 miles.

You are requested to make your own selection from the following Breeds. It will be better if you will make a second and third choice when selecting as your first choice may be heavily booked already.

WHITE LEGHORNS	BLACK MINORCAS	RHODE ISLAND REDS
LIGHT SUSSEX	AUSTRALORPS	MIXED BANTAMS
WHITE WYANDOTTES	BUFF ORPINGTONS	WHITE BANTAMS

Coloured Illustration of our birds appeared on cover page of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" of Sunday 17th May.

THE ASIAN FARMS, No. 11, Connaught Road, POONA

New Matriculates In Bombay

Slaughter Of The Innocents

Only 28 Per Cent. Of Candidates Pass

B. K. Limaye Wins Ellis Prize And Sunkersett Scholarship

The Matriculation Results were published yesterday at 11 a.m. at the University Building and at the different High Schools in the City.

About 6,800, out of 23,884 candidates, representing a percentage of 28, have passed, instead of the 35 per cent last year and the average of 40.

This is the first time that the University authorities have departed from their usual practice of publishing the results at one place, namely, the University of Bombay.

The publication at different Centres in the City, of course, helped a great deal in reducing the rush of thousands of students to the University Compound. Formerly the newspapers and the Headmasters of Schools were handed copies of the Results simultaneously at 11 a.m. at the University Building, but this year, this also has been changed.

More than a dozen teachers from the different High Schools in the City were called to the Elphinstone College at 9-30 a.m. when copies of the Results of those appearing for the Examination from the City were handed over in sealed covers, which were not to be broken till a few minutes before 11 a.m.

Though the publication of the results was to be not a minute before 11 a.m. at the different Centres, crowds of students, their friends and relatives of candidates began gathering both at the University Centre and the different High Schools where results were published, more than an hour earlier.

This year in all 23,884 students, both boys and girls, have appeared for the Matriculation Examination from all over the Presidency, while about 19,000 students appeared last year.

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7 T. F. Appoo
12 B. G. Chaudhary
15 M. T. Chitre
20 N. G. Dhonde
22 **K. P. Gothoskar**
23 M. V. Habbu
29 **M. Kelkar**
32 G. B. Lokegaonkar
33 **I. G. Madan**
34 P. V. Mandpe
39 **H. A. Mulki**
40 **P. G. Muzumdar**
41 **V. N. Nadkarni**
42 B. K. Naik
48 **P. M. Palekar**
51 L. R. Pingle
53 **N. N. Prabhakar**
57 **G. S. Rawte**
60 V. B. Savant
61 **L. M. Shah**
67 R. R. Sonde
79 **L. R. Vaidya**
89 M. G. Adhikari
90 N. T. Adhiya
91 R. G. Agashe
92 G. B. Agaskar
94 B. V. Ainapure
95 S. R. Aiyangar
96 J. S. Ajgaonkar
97 K. P. Ajgaonkar
99 S. G. Akerkar
106 J. M. Apte
107 K. G. Arekar
108 V. G. Arondekar
111 M. M. Ashar
113 R. S. Athalekar
116 G. V. Athavale
117 P. H. Athavale
118 B. S. Avalegaonkar
119 R. S. Bagwe
120 Y. V. Bal
121 S. S. Balge
122 B. U. Balsari
123 **A. M. Banavali**
124 G. S. Banavalikar
125 G. V. Banavalkar
129 K. U. Barodia
130 K. J. Barot
131 N. B. Barot
132 P. K. Barot
133 D. S. Barve
135 V. A. Barwe
136 S. S. Bawadekar
139 V. N. Bedekar
142 J. R. Bendale
144 **K. S. Bhagvat**
145 S. S. Bhagvat
148 K. D. Bhat
150 R. N. Bhat
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154 D. M. Bhatia
155 K. J. Bhatia
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157 M. M. Bhatia
160 M. H. Bhatkhande
162 M. J. Bhatt
164 **T. D. Bhatt**
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173 C. K. Bhavsar
175 S. G. Bheda
178 P. G. Bhide
180 H. S. Bhingarde
181 Y. J. Bhobe
184 R. D. Bijur
185 N. N. Bitla
186 D. A. Bodke
187 K. V. Bole
189 B. J. Borde
191 D. N. Borkar
192 S. S. Borkar
193 V. G. Brahmajosyula
194 P. K. Buch.
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196 S. G. Chandavar,
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207 V. W. Chemburkar,
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211 **M. M. Chitnis,**
212 M. G. Chitale,
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222 R. G. Chube,
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233 C. R. Dalvi,
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243 M. S. Darji.
245 H. P. Dashaputre,
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248 **M. H. Date,**
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255 K. D. Deobhakta,
256 H. D. Deodhar,
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293 D. G. Divgi,
294 K. S. Divgikar,
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311 M. V. Gaitonde,
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349 R. P. Godbole,
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352 N. G. Gokhale,
353 J. B. Gokhale,
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374 Y. G. Gupte,
375 V. L. Haldipur,
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408 **S. B. Jhaveri,**
409 V. G. Jhaveri,
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447 V. K. Joshi,
451 G. D. Juvekar,
452 M. V. Juvekar,
455 B. C. Kadakia,
456 G. S. Kale,
457 N. D. Kale,
458 **P. D. Kale,**
460 P. Y. Kalelkar,
462 **S. P. Kalyanpurkar,**
464 D. V. Kamat,
465 G. D. Kamat,
467 **S. V. Kamat,**
469 V. V. Kamat,
470 V. M. Kamat,
471 M. G. Kamat-Mam
472 P. M. Kambli,
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475 S. D. Kane,
477 V. N. Kanethar,
479 S. T. Kantawala,
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484 M. A. Kapadia,
485 **M. H. Kapadia,**
486 M. D. Kapadia,
489 S. C. Kapadia,
490 N. A. Kapasi,
492 S. V. Karandikar,
495 B. D. Karkhanis,
496 G. A. Karmarkar,
498 S. P. Karmarkar,
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508 R. A. Karnik,
511 **V. A. Karnik,**
512 A. G. Karve,
513 K. Y. Karve,
515 Y. R. Karve,
519 S. Y. Kashekar,
524 D. S. Katrekar,
525 M. M. Kavadia,
529 V. B. Kelkar,
531 V. D. Kelkar,
532 V. S. Kentre,
533 D. K. Kerkar,
534 S. S. Kerkar,
535 K. P. Ketkar,
536 B. R. Khadilkar,
537 G. A. Khadilkar,
538 S. V. Khadpekar,
539 W. R. Khandkar,
540 I. D. Khandwala,
541 D. K. Khanolkar,
543 B. M. Khare,
545 R. G. Khedekar,
546 M. K. Khedgaonkar
547 B. M. Kher,
548 **I. T. Kher,**
549 S. G. Kher,
551 R. H. Kinare,
552 P. W. Kirtikar,
553 P. W. Kirtikar,
556 J. G. Kolambkar,
557 K. S. Kolge,
560 K. A. Koppikar,
562 V. J. Kotak,
564 H. N. Kottibhaskar,
565 J. V. Kowal,
569 P. V. Kukde,
570 S. V. Kukde,
571 A. B. Kulkarni,
573 H. C. Kulkarni,
574 **H. G. Kulkarni,**
575 K. D. Kulkarni,
577 M. B. Kulkarni,
584 S. S. Kulkarni,
588 V. N. Kulkarni,
592 **S. J. Lakhani,**
594 S. V. Lalit.
595 **S. V. Laud,**
597 P. S. Lele,
598 R. K. Lele,
601 B. K. Limaye,
602 C. P. Limaye,
604 R. W. Limaye,
605 V. P. Limaye,
606 S. A. Luktuke,
607 R. B. Madgavkar,
608 K. T. Mahadik,
612 M. P. Mahale,
614 R. F. Mahar,
617 B. S. Malvi.
621 P. S. Manjrekar,
623 K. J. Mankar.
624 A. P. Marathe,
625 D. P. Marathe.
629 **V. D. Marathe,**
632 B. V. Marwadi,
633 B. B. Marwadi,
634 R. P. Masalia.
636 H. D. Matani.
643 H. N. Mazmudar,
644 H. D. Mehendale.
647 I. V. Mehta.
648 **J. C. Mehta.**
651 R. M. Mehta,
653 **S. B. Mehta.**
654 U. C. Mehta,
658 V. S. Mestry,
659 D. V. Methar,
661 **L. Mhatre,**
662 W. K. Mhatre,
664 M. R. Mirashi,
666 **K. N. Modak,**
667 **S. V. Modak,**
668 U. D. Modi,
670 P. K. Moghe,
671 V. G. Moghe,
673 C. V. Mogre,
676 G. A. Makal.
685 G. K. Mullarpattaan,
687 K. B. Mulye,
689 A. K. Murdeshwar
690 D. L. Murdeshwar
691 G. M. Murdeshwar,
692 M. D. Murdeshwar,
693 V. L. Murdeshwar,
696 K. V. Muzumdar,
702 V. S. Nabar,
708 M. V. Nadkarni,
709 M. N. Nadkarni,
712 M. M. Nadkarni,
713 R. M. Nadkarni,
714 R. S. Nadkarni,
716 V. S. Nadkarni,
718 **P. S. Nagarkar,**
720 B. G. Naik,
721 G. D. Naik
724 S. T. Naik,
729 A. N. Namjoshi,
730 P. M. Namjoshi,
732 Y. A. Nanda,
733 V. S. Nargolkar,
735 D. S. Narveker,
736 P. V. Narvekar.
737 V. L. Narvenkar
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743 H. V. Nene,
744 Y. R. Nene,
746 C. S. Nidsure,
747 G. K. Nilkanth,
748 Y. S. Nimkar,
749 **G. R. Oka,**
750 G. D. Oka.
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755 **S. V. Padbidre,**
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766 **U. C. Pancholi,**
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772 R. B. Pandit,
777 **B. B. Pandya,**
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781 G. L. Parab,
783 L. G. Parab,
785 B. K. Paralkar,
786 **M. S. Paralkar,**
787 K. P. Paranjape,
788 V. R. Paranjape,
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790 C. T. Parekh,
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792 **L. C. Parekh,**
793 V. R. Parekh,
794 J. A. Parikh
795 K. C. Parikh,
796 C. B Parit,
797 S. S. Parmanand,
799 M. L. Parulekar,
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802 D. G. Patankar,
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807 V. R. Patankar,
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810 S. P. Patel.
812 H. S. Pathak,
814 **C. S. Pathare,**
816 A. S. Patil,
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832 **T. S. Patil,**
833 K. K. Patni,
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838 R. B. Pednekar,
839 V. S. Pendharkar,
841 **K. P. Pendse,**
842 D. S. Pendurkar,
843 **L. V. Pethe.**
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845 R. R. Phansekar,
851 L. G. Phatak.
852 S. G. Phatak.
853 **S. A. Phenany,**
854 M. A. Pingale,
855 M. D. Pinge,
856 S. D. Pinge,
858 **S. G. Pitale,**
859 S. J. Po,
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862 G. V. Prabhu,
864 M. B. Prabhu,
865 S. B. Prabhu,
868 G. N. Prabhudesai,
869 V. R. Prabhudesai,
870 B. G. Pradhan,
873 **P. W. Pradhan,**
877 K. M. Purohit,
881 M. V. Rajadhyaksh
882 M. M. Rajadhyaksh
883 W. S. Rajadhyaksh
885 L. G. Raje,
886 M. K. Raje,
887 B. S. Rajpurkar,
888 M. G. Rajwade,
894 **S. S. Ranade,**
896 N. M. Ranadive,
898 C. Y. Rane,
901 **V. V. Rao.**
902 S. N. Raote,
904 K. L. Ratnaparkhi,
907 N. J. Raval,
908 N. K. Ravat,
912 G. S. Rege,
913 G. D. Rege.
914 **J. B. Rege,**
916 P. G. Rege,
919 S. G. Rege,
920 S. S. Rege,
921 S. S. **Rege,**
923 G. B. Relvani,
924 B. D. Risbood,
925 V. D. Risbud,
927 B. K. Sabnis,
928 **L. A. Sabnis,**
929 M. A. Sabnis,
930 M. M. Sabnis,
931 M. G. Sabnis,
932 P. A. Sabnis,
937 B. L. Samant,
940 **S. B. Samant,**
944 V. D. Samant,
946 M. D. Sambare,
947 H. A. Sampat,
949 **V. K. Sampat,**
950 D. V. Sane,
951 K. P. Sane,
952 S. G. Sanye,
953 **S. L. Sapre,**
956 A. G. Sarpotdar,
959 G. K. Sathe,
960 S. V. Sathe,
961 S. N. Sathe.
963 P. W. Savant,
964 M. M. Save,
965 S. V. Save.
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970 B. N. Shah,
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989 D. P. Shenvi,
990 K. P. Shenvi,
991 D. J. Sheth,
992 N. S. Shetti,
993 D. M. Shetty,
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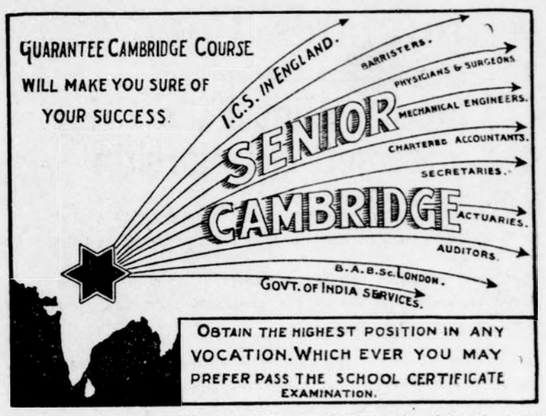

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5371 B. Y. Chitre,
5373 R. G. Choubal,
5374 G. K. Churi,
5375 H. H. Churmure,
5378 S. R. Dalvi,
5381 Y. A. Deo,
5387 B. V. Dhavale,
5388 K. S. Dhone,
5391 D. G. Dixit,
5392 G. R. Dongre,
5393 K. R. Gadgil,
5405 D. B. Gurav,
5407 R. P. Hatode,
5408 B. G. Jadhav,
5410 D. R. Joshi,
5415 V. P. Kamat,
5418 V. S. Karkhanis,
5419 V. R. Karnik,
5421 S. S. Keer,
5422 D. B. Khanolkar,
5424 P. A. Kolatkar,
5426 K. J. Koli,
5429 R. G. Kothare,
5434 K. N. Kulkarni,
5435 Y. S. Kulkarni,
5436 S. B. Kunte,
5437 S. G. Laud,
5441 B. S. Marathe,
5445 R. N. Modak,
5446 S. R. Mohire,
5447 A. G. Naik,
5448 S. A. Naik,
5452 R. W. Page,
5453 K. G. Pai,
5456 U. H. Pande,
5458 E. M. Parelkar,
5460 A. A. Patil,
5461 J. M. Patil,
5468 K. J. Pilgaonker,
5469 K. G. Pimple,
5471 M. D. Pradhan,
5472 S. R. Pradhan,
5473 R. N. Puro,
5476 V. S. Rajpurkar,
5477 N. Y. Ramani,
5478 K. V. Rath,
5481 P. A. Rege.
5488 K. R. Sant,
5490 S. V. Sathe,
5494 K. S. Shelar,
5496 D. G. Shrigondekar,
5497 S. V. Shringarpure,
5498 Y. B. Sohoni,
5501 V. S. Suvarnpatki,
5502 K. N. Talim,
5507 J. G. Tawde,
5513 K. R. Tinaiker,
5515 V. V. Tulpule,
5517 K. S. Vagal,
5518 D. B. Vaidya,
5521 K. P. Valshampayan,
5524 S. G. Velkar,
5526 P. S. Waghmare,
5527 S. P. Wagle,
5528 P. R. Wallabhdas,
5529 M. B. Warerkar,

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5530 T. A. Bhedwar,
5531 B. M. Katrak,
5532 D. P. Munshi,
5533 **P. M. Patel,**
5534 **R. S. Shukla,**

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5536 H. J. Suntook,
5537 J. J. Vora,

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5539 K. B. Aurangabadwalla,
5540 K. M. Bharucha,
5541 R. C. Bordiwala.
5542 A. V. Buch,
5544 C. S. Chheda ,
5545 D. M. Damania.
5547 K. C. Desai,
5552 N. S. Desai,
5553 G. K. Dhutia,
5554 D. N. Gandhi,
5556 D. D. Harsora
5557 P. C. Hathi,
5559 D. M. Jani,
5560 I. K. Jani,
5562 S. D. Joshi,
5563 M. M. Kadhi,
5564 C. P. Kapadia,
5565 I. D. Kapadia,
5567 R. H. Lakhia,
5568 C. A. Mehta,
5569 N. M. Merchant.
5571 S. S. Nilkanth,
5572 R. M. Oza,
5574 J. C. Pandya,
5576 C. V. Patel,
5582 J. M. Raval,
5583 B. D. Shah,
5584 G. M. Shah,
5585 J. N. Shah,
5586 J. M. Shah,
5587 M. M. Shah,
5588 V. K. Shah.
5589 P. D. Somaiya,
5591 H. K. Tanna,
5592 P. K. Thackar,
5593 A. T. Trivedi,
5595 K. C. Trivedi,
5596 K. V. Trivedi,
5597 P. J. Trivedi,
5598 S. K. [illegible]
5599 H. [illegible]

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5602 P. Karant.
5604 S. G. Suvarna,

KAN. AND P.CH.

5605 C. R. Desai,

SIND. AND P.CH.

5603 M. B. Iduani,

UR. AND P.HY.

5609 M. Y. Khatkhatay,
4613 F. Gracias,

POONA CENTRE.

Matriculation.

SK. AND P. Hy.

5616 D. E. Aphale,
5618 Y. G. Bhave,
5620 C. G. Gokhale,
5622 V. R. Kashikar,
5624 P. C. Marwadi,
5625 M. M. Nadkarni,
5626 R. J. Nirmal,
5628 H. S. Paul,
5630 D. G. Thakar,
5631 V. G. Thakar,

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5632 I. J. Abhyankar,
5633 T. H. Acharya,
5635 R. D. Adhav,
5636 G. D. Adhikari,
5637 S. K. Adkar,
5638 V. G. Adkar,
5639 S. K. Agarwale,
5640 B. K. Agashe,
5641 H. L. Agashe,
5643 V. V. Agashe,
5645 N. G. Akolkar,
5647 G. M. Alkutkar,
5651 S. V. Apte,
5655 I. G. Atre,
5656 R. H. Atre,
5657 P. M. Autade,
5658 D. V. Badve,
5659 M. V. Bagal,
5660 C. D. Bahulikar,
5661 R. D. Bakare,
5662 P. W. Bal,
5664 K. P. Bapat,
5665 S. G. Bapat,
5671 D. R. Bhagwat,
5672 G. M. Bhagwat,
5673 S. R. Bhagwat ,
5676 G. T. Bhatawadekar,
5678 P. D. Bhate,
5680 N. S. Bhawe,
5682 I. C. Bhide,
5683 K. R. Bhide,
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5685 V. M. Bhide,
5687 K. T. Bhole,
5688 K. L. Bhopatkar,
5689 C. T. Bhopatkar,
5690 B. R. Bhos,
5691 R. M. S. Bhunje,
5693 R. V. Bidkar,
5694 E. Bigrikar,
5699 V. S. Chaugule,
5700 B. S. Chitale,
5701 G. B. Chitale,
5702 M. P. Chitale,
5704 T. G. Chitale,
5705 L. T. Chitnis,
5709 S. Shesha-Iyer Coolimuttam,
5710 H. K. Damle,
5711 R. B. Dandekar,
5713 L. N. Dange,
5714 D. B. Dani,
5716 V. P. Dani,
5718 C. V. Datar,
5719 D. G. Date,
5721 K. K. Dengle,
5722 A. D. Deo,
5724 R. N. Deo,
5725 G. S. Deogaonkar,
5726 K. S. Deokule,
5727 S. N. Deokule,
5728 J. M. Deore,
5729 A. S. Desai,
5730 D. B. Desai,
5733 D. M. Deshmukh,
5734 J. N. Deshmukh,
3735 K. P. Deshmukh,
5736 K. G. Deshmukh,
5737 L. R. Deshmukh,
5738 M. G. Deshmukh,
5739 M. B Deshmukh,
5741 V. Y. Deshmukh,
5743 B. G. Deshpande,
5745 D. R. Deshpande,
5748 K. V. Deshpande,
5752 P.S. Deshpande,
5754 S.N. Deshpande,
5756 T. R. Deshpande,
5757 V. R. Deshpande,
5758 M. G. Dhapre,
5762 N. R. Dhekne,
5765 R. M. Dixit,
5766 S. S. Dixit,
5767 M. G. Dodwadkar,
5768 B. G. Durve,
5769 S. M. Durve,
5770 N. M. Duvedi,
5773 B. R. Gadre,
5774 G. J. Gadre,
5777 K. D. Gaikwad,
5779 V. R. Ganu,
5780 S. R. Gatne,
5785 M. Y. Gharpure,
5786 S. K. Gharpurey,
5787 L. L. Ghate,
5790 B. V. Godbole,
5792 B. H. Gogate,
5794 A. S. Gohad,
5795 G. L. Gokhale,
5797 R. N. Gokhale,
5799 M. G. Gorde,
5800 B. G. Gore,
5801 K. S. Gore,
5803 R. B. Gujarathi,
5804 S. M. Gune,
5806 S. V. Gupte,
5810 K. T. Hande,
5811 N. G. Hande,
5814 K. V. Hirve,
5817 V. S. Huzurbazar,
5819 A. V. Inamdar,
5821 R. L. Inamdar,
5824 N. D. Janorikar,
5825 S. G. Jogdeo,
5826 N. S. Joshee,
5828 A V. Joshi,
5829 B. N. Joshi,
5830 B. S. Joshi,
5831 C. B. Joshi,
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5844 N. M. Joshi,
5845 N. N. Joshi,
5846 P. B. Joshi,
5847 S. G. Joshi,
5851 V. L. Jogdeo,
5852 **Y. K. Joshi,**
5853 **Y. N. Joshi,**
5855 **K. B. Juvekar,**
5856 V. K. Kalamkar,
5857 B. N. Kalange,
5859 B. V. Kale,
5861 M. Y. Kale,
5866 **K. D. Kamerkar,**
5867 B. N. Kanade,
5868 B. M. Kanade,
5869 A. B. Kanakagiri,
5870 B. G. Kanitkar,
5872 V. R. Kapre,
5873 C. V. Karandikar,
5874 V. J. Karkhanis,
5876 B. V. Karmarker,
5877 M. G. Karnik,
5878 M. V. Karnik,
5879 G. V. Karve,
5880 S. T. Karve,
5882 S. M. Kashikar,
5883 A. R. Kaulgund,
5884 H. A. Kedari,
5887 K. A. Kelkar,
5888 D. V. Ketker,
5889 M. V. Khade,
5890 **S. L. Khade,**
5891 D. R. Khadke,
5892 R. V. Khairmoday,
5893 P. V. Khandekar,
5895 K. P. Khare,
5896 **K. A. Khare,**
5897 M. H. Khare,
5901 S. B. Khatavkar,
5903 M. A. Khisti,
5905 P. M. Khopkar,
5909 G. R. Kokane,
5910 R. M. Kolangde,
5914 S. K. Kotwal,
5917 P. V. Kudal,
5918 D. B. Kulkarni,
5920 D. R. Kulkarni,
5921 **H. D. Kulkarni,**
5924 M. V. Kulkarni,
5926 P. G. Kulkarni,
5927 P. G. Kulkarni,
5931 S. G. Kulkarni,
5932 S. N. Kulkarni,
5933 V. B. Kulkarni,
5934 V. M. Kulkarni,
5937 Y. B. Kulkarni,
5939 J. D. Lagvankar,
5941 H. N. Lale,
5942 M. J. Lalwani,
5943 R. A. Langde,
5944 R. B. Limaye,
5945 V. D. Limaye,
5949 S. D. Magdum,
5950 C. R. Mahableshwarkar,
5951 G. M. Mahajan,
5952 K. G. Mahajan,
5954 E. M. Mahar,
5958 H. S. Mandlik,
5959 D. R. Mane,
5962 A. R. Marathe,
5963 D. J. Marwadi,
5964 H. H. Marwadi,
5965 **M. N. Mustakar,**
5967 S. V. Mehendale,
5972 V. D. Mirasee,
5973 J. P. Mirikar,
5974 N. R. Mone,
5976 S. B. More,
5978 K. L. Mujumdar,
5979 M. S. Mukhedkar,
5980 N. R. Mulye,
5981 **L. N. Murdeshwar,**
5982 G. M. Nadkarni,
5983 M. D. Nadkarni,
5984 N. P. Nagarkar,
5990 R. G. Nimbkar,
5991 S. V. Nimkar,
5993 A. M. Oka,
5995 S. K. Oka,
5998 M. D. Palkar,
5999 B. N. Palshikar,
6001 B. R. Pandit,
6002 **K. G. Pandit,**
6003 N. S. Pandit,
6004 M. D. Panse,
6005 M. G. Panse,
6006 S. N. Panse,
6007 M. B. Pant,
6008 G. C. Paranjpe,
6009 **K. D. Paranjpe,**
6010 V. P. Paranjpe,
6011 V. V. Paranjpe,
6012 M. R. Parasnis,
6013 G. C. Pardeshi,
6014 D. K. Purgaonker,
6015 G. B. Parkhi,
6017 B. B. Parulekar,
6019 K. B. Pasale,
6020 **M. P. Patankar,**
6023 R. G. Patankar,
6024 G. B. Pataskar,
6025 B. R. Pathak,
6026 P. B. Pathak,
6027 S. N. Pathak,
6029 D. S. Patil,
6034 G. H. Patwardhan,
6036 **P. N. Pawar,**
6041 P. G. Pendse,
6044 B. V. Phadke,
6045 B. N. Phansalkar,
6047 N. G. Phansalkar,
6049 W. P. Pohare,
6050 H .S. Poredi,
6052 D. C. Potnis,
6053 M. L. Potnis,
6054 P. Y. Prabhune,
6055 V. D. Prabhune,
6056 B. K. Pundlik,
6057 R. G. Pundlik,
6061 N. V. Puranik,
6063 B. V. Rahane,
6064 P. H. Rahator
6065 B. M. Rajarshi,
6066 P. M. Raje,
6067 S. M. Rajpathak,
6068 S .M. Rajpathak,
6071 G. P. Ranade,
6072 V. S. Ranade,
6074 K. T. Rane,
6076 R. J. Rathi,
6077 N. M. Raut,
6078 B. G. Rikame,
6079 **R. K. Risbood,**
6080 D. G. Sable,
6081 V. V. Sabne,
6082 A. D. Sabnis,
6083 B. G. Saharasbudhe,
6084 K. D. Sahasrabudhe,
6085 N. D. Sahasrabudhe,
6086 P. P. Sahasrabudhe,
6087 R. V. Sakhalkar,
6088 K. B. Sale,
6089 A. A. Salve,
6092 **P. N. Saranjame,**
6093 V. N. Saranjame,
6094 G. V. Sathe,
6095 N. K. Sathe,
6096 N. V. Sathe,
6098 M. U. Shaha,
6102 V. S. Shende,
6103 N. S. Shidhaye,
6105 D. U. Shinde,
6106 P. D. Shrikhande,
6107 R. A. Shukla,
6110 U. B. Sirdesai,
6114 **S. G. Sule,**
6116 V. K. Tadpatri,
6117 B. B. Tambe ,
6118 N. V. Tank,
6123 K. N. Thakekar,
6124 K. R. Thakur,
6125 M. R. Thatte,
6128 J. G. Tikhe,
6131 D. D. Tole,
6135 D. P. Unavane,
6136 N. S. Unde,
6137 S. K. Unune,
6138 K. R. Vade,
6141 P. S. Vaidya,
6142 **S. S. Vaidya,**
6144 A. K. Vani,
6145 P. R. Vaze,
6146 S. R. Velichety,
6150 **S. A. Wagh,**
6151 A. L. Walimbe,
6153 M. Y. C. Jahan, kub C. Jahan,

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6156 A. K. Abdul Gafoor,
6157 F. M. Abdul Majid,
6158 S. M. Abdul Quayum,
6159 J. P. Antia,
6164 N. H. Bajina,
6165 B. L. Barve,
6166 A. A. Barwani,
6171 B. B. Controllu,
6173 H. E. Dalal,
6175 S. R. Damri,
6176 B. U. Daruwalla,
6177 A. M. Durrani,
6180 A. K. Hassan,
6182 N. Ifrajuddin,
6184 D. N. Irani,
6185 K. R. Irani,
6195 S. G. M. Kazi,
6196 F. R. Khambatta,
6199 I. K. Khan,
6202 A. I. Kolia,
6208 M. S. Mujawar,
6210 R. C. Nagarwalla,
6211 B. Narbadaprasad,
6217 A. B. Pathan,
6222 N. H. Rajdev,
6225 F. K. Rustomfram,
6228 G. S. Sathe,
6233 A. S. I. Sayyad,
6234 M. M. Sayyad,
6238 A. G. A. H. Shaikh,
6242 A. A. Shaikh,
6251 M. I. D. Shaikh,
6252 M. I. Shaikh,
6255 U. H. Shanediwan,

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6263 **Z. J. Cama,**
6264 **A. R. Dadynatha,**
6265 **A. D'Souza,**
6266 **M. D'Souza,**
6267 **A. Fernandes,**
6268 **G. A. Fernandes,**
6269 **M. Fernandes,**
6270 **V. Fonseca,**
6272 **Z. A. Jamall,**
6273 **N. F. Kasamali,**
6274 **N. S. Kavarana,**
6275 **B. E. Khamatta,**
6276 **H. Khanum**
6277 **S. Khanum,**
6278 **P. E. Lalkaka,**
6279 **F. Lobo,**
6283 **F. Minocherhomji**
6285 **A. M. Nawder,**
6286 **S. M. Pavri,**
6288 **L. S. Pillai,**
6290 **T. Rego,**
6291 **G. Satarawala,**
6292 **G. Swamidason,**

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6293 B. D. Agashe,
6294 L. K. Ambardekar,
6295 P. T. Anklesaria,
6296 P. Y. Bhandgar,
6297 J. N. Bandorawalla,
6298 D. Banerji,
6302 E. G. Braganza,
6303 H. H. Chinoy,
6307 F. G. Dastoor,
6308 P. G. Dastur,
6312 B. Francis,
6313 R. S. Gadekar,
6314 M. B. Gandevia,
6317 A. F. Ismail,
6318 A. M. Kapadia,
6319 E. K. Karanjawala,
6322 **C. Lobo,**
6323 **R. Lobo,**
6324 P. S. Madon,
6326 **S. T. Mansukhani,**
6327 S. C. Mehta,
6328 R. C. Mirza,
6329 R. D. Modak,
6330 B. J. Mordecai,
6332 **S. M. Nimbalkar,**
6333 M. G. Padhye,
6335 **F. N. Patel,**
6336 R. G. Patwardhan,
6337 S. R. Patwardhan,
6338 M. P. Pereira,
6340 D. J. Poonawalla,
6342 J. L. Roach,
6343 H. Rodrick,
6349 **K. M. Tonse,**
6351 M. Vazir,

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6354 L. A. Paul,

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6355 F. E. Castello,
6356 C. J. Clement,
6357 M. C. Coutinho,
6360 W. N. R. De Souza,
6363 E. D'Souza,
6365 G. F. Fernandes,
6366 P. P. Fernandes,
6367 J. M. Fernandez,
6369 N. J. Fonseca,
6371 M. C. Lobo,
6372 E. B. Mendonza,
6373 A. P. Nazareth,
6374 F. J. Nazreth,
6375 H. G. X. I. Nazareth,
6376 H. Oneill,
6377 L. Pereira,
6378 C. V. Soares,
6379 L. Sores,
6380 M. E. Soares,

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6382 M. T. Bapat,
6384 **K. N. Dhavale,**
6389 H. R. Parekh,
6392 V. M. Sainkar,
6393 E. S. Tendulkar,

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6397 H. J. Lehree,
6398 H. M. S. Mohammad,

GER. AND P.CH.

6401 P. G. Dighe,
6402 A. P. Gune,
6403 P. S. Gupte,
6408 S. K. Vaidya,
6409 M. S. Vaze,

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6410 **A. S. Bhalerao,**
6411 **K. K. Chakranarayan,**
6414 **N. W. Makasare,**
6416 **R. P. Patole,**
6418 **P. A. Rathod,**
6419 **A. S. Sonawane,**
6420 **M. B. Udanshiv,**

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6424 G. K. Awachat,
6427 A. K. Benadikar,
6429 **L. M. Bhadbhade,**
6430 **Y. V. Bhagwat,**
6433 **M. A. Bhide,**
6438 B. K. Chaugule,
6440 B. L. Danavale,
6441 **I. C. Dandekar,**
6444 S. G. Deodhar,
6447 S. S. Dhekne,
6449 **R. S. Ezekiel,**
6452 **R. P. Gaikwad,**
6454 **H. B. Ghasghase,**
6459 **S. V. Gujarathi,**
6465 K. D. Joshi,
6467 S. **E. Kalawade,**
6468 A. R. Kale,
6474 V. B. Lad,
6479 **I. J. Mane,**
6480 Y. G. Mantri,
6481 R. G. Matkar,
6482 **P. S. Meshramkar,**
6484 G. I. Momin,
6486 S. A. More,
6491 **V. R. Natu,**
6496 **L. B. Pandit,**
6510 **M. G. Randle,**
6532 K. D. Tunge,
6533 L. N. Vaidya,
6534 **K. S. Vaze,**
6535 Y. G. Waknis,

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6537 G. K. Abhyankar,
6539 P. K. Abhyankar,
6542 G. P. Adhavalkar,
6551 S. H. Agashe,
6552 S. V. Agashe,
6555 S. N. Ainapure,
6557 M. B. Alatekar,
6558 B. R. Alegaonkar,
6561 D. M. Ambavane,
6562 **S. D. Ambedkar,**
6565 K. G. Angal,
6570 B. P. Apte,
6573 V. G. Apte,
6586 Y. K. Atre,
6587 A. H. Attar,
6591 R. K. Babar,
6592 R. M. Badadare,
6602 B. S. Band,
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6614 M. G. Bartake,
6618 S. H. Bedarkar,
6623 H. K. Bhagwat,
6629 V. P. Bhagwat,
6631 V. R. Bhagwat,
6632 D. S. Bhalekar,
6637 M. M. Bhambure.,
6639 N. M. Bhandare,
6640 N. D. Bhandare,
6641 J. V. Bhat,
6643 P. V. Bhat,
6644 R. D. Bhat,
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6653 H. V. Bhave,
6656 G. G. Bhavsar,
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6665 S. R. Bhide,
6666 B. C. Bhingardeve,
6669 G. M. Bhokarikar,
6671 J. A. Bhole,
6672 S. D. Bhonde,
6673 G. D. Bhonsale,
6676 K. B. Bhopatkar,
6681 K. K. Bhosale,
6682 S. D. Bhosale,
6683 S. D. Bhosale,
6686 M. G. Bhurke,
6687 N. K. Bhutkar,
6688 S. H. Bhutkar,
6691 S. V. Bidwe,
6693 L. V. Bodas,
6694 P. K. Bokil,
6696 P. L. Borate,
6698 A. K. Brahme,
6699 N. V. Buchke,
6701 **M. P. Chakranarayan,**
6702 V. Y. Chakranarayan,
6705 N. M. Chandorkar,
6706 N. A. Chandrate,
6707 S. V. Chaphekar,
6710 B. K. Chaudhari,
6714 B. S. Chavan,
6717 S. M. Chavare,
6722 M. R. Chiplunkar,
6723 B. G. Chirmule,
6725 S. P. Chitale,
6729 G. R. Chitnis,
6733 G. K. Chitrao,
6734 V. V. Cholkar,
6735 V. Y. Chaudhari,
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6749 S. G. Damle,
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6759 B. P. Date,
6763 S. G. Date,
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7930 V. K. Wagh.
7932 B. G. Waghmare.
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7946 B. A. Desai.
7949 M. N. Desai.
7952 Y. K. Mankani.
7954 N. V. Sanghvi.
7955 B. C. Shah.

Matriculation (In Part):

SK. AND B.Z.

7970 **S. D. Shinde,**

SK. AND P. HY.

7972 **I. V. Kadle.**
7973 **S. B. Mane.**

SK. AND P. CH.

7975 S. K. Baghrana.
7976 V. P. Bhuskute.
7980 B. B. Deshmukh.
7982 B. V. Deshpande.
7983 M. L. Devrukhkar.
7985 K. G. Divakar.
7987 A. V. Ghone.
7989 M. E. Gohad.
7990 L. V. Gokhale
7991 N. M. Gowalkar.
7993 M. V. Gujar.
7996 V. K. Ingale.
7997 S. R. Jaju.
7999 B. B. Joshi.
8000 R. V. Joshi.
8001 R. S. Joshi.
8002 K. V. Kale.
8010 D. B. Kshirsagar.
8012 G. G. Lele.
8014 S. S. Mane.
8015 B. G. Manjarikar.
8016 B. G. Modak.
8017 M. N. Modak.
8019 **K. S. Patankar.**
8022 V. R. Puranik.
8024 P. B. Sathe.
8026 R. D. Shendrikar.
8028 L. M. Tikhe.
8030 J. M. Trivedi.
8031 V. V. Trivedi.
8033 L. A. Vechlekar.
8034 C. L. Wakankar.

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8035 **B. Begum.**

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8037 S. I. Sk. Amir Daruwala.
8041 B. M. Maruf.
8043 G. S. Mulekar.
8047 R. G. Sayad.
8053 Y. S. E. Shaikh.
8054 L. D. Shinde.

FR. AND P. CH.

8055 C. Braganza.
8057 J. F. Jehangir.
8058 A. M. Raste.
8061 S. D. Yardi.

PL. AND P. CH

8062 H. N. Chavan.
8070 B. D. Thipse.

AR. AND P. CH.

8072 S. F. Mulla Shaikh.

GER. AND P. CH.

8075 P. P. Shikhare.

MAR. AND D. SC.

8076 **G. G. Gaikwad.**

MAR. AND P. HY.

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8084 **I. M. Dhairyasheel.**
8085 **A. M. Elijah.**
8088 R. S. Jadhav.
8089 M. S. Jangam.

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8105 J. S. Apte.
8106 N. D. Aradhye.
8107 G. S. Athavale.
8109 R. B. Awale.
8118 M. S. Beke.
8120 P. M. Bhalerao.
8121 V. V. Bhalerao.
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8136 B. G. Deshmukh.
8137 K. T. Deshmukh
8145 R. S. Dhanak.
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9516 R. M. Pathak,
9526 M. V. Puvar,
9563 N. L. Sanghavi.
9569 A. C. Shah,
9591 B. K. Shah.
9602 C. C. Shah.
9606 C. S. Shah,
9608 C. M. Shah,
9609 C. B. Shah.
9611 C. B. Shah.
9612 C. D. Shah.
9621 C. C. Shah.
9628 D. V. Shah.
9637 F. S. Shah.
9638 G. G. Shah.
9639 G. N. Shah.
9643 G. B. Shah.

9654 I. S. Shah.
9655 J. G. Shah.
9656 J. V. Shah.
9657 J. A. Shah.
9658 J. A. Shah.
9666 J. H. Shah.
9667 J. M. Shah.
9668 J. M. Shah.
9674 J. V. Shah.
9704 L. B. Shah.
9712 M. M. Shah.
9714 M. S Shah.
9715 M. C. Shah.
9726 N. T. Shah.
9729 N. R. Shah.
9736 N. K. Shah.
9741 N. T. Shah.
9744 N. B. Shah.
9749 O. S. Shah.
9760 R. B. Shah.
9800 S. H. Shah.
9814 T. C. Shah.
9817 V. G. Shah.
9822 V. P. Shah.
9841 N. C. Sheth.
9844 S. S. Sheth.
9848 D. M. Shukla.
9855 M. H. Shukla.
9856 V. G. Shukla.
9879 J. B. Sutaria.
9887 B. H. Thakar.
9892 I. M. Thaker.
9896 N. B. Thaker.
9900 C. A. Thakkar.
9906 A. C. Travedi.
9910 B. K. Tripathi.
9919 C. K. Trivedi.
9920 D. R. Trivedi.
9922 H. M. Trivedi.
9930 K. A. Trivedi.
9932 M. P. Trivedi.
9938 P. J. Trivedi.
9964 M. R. Vaidya.
9967 F. R. Vakharia.
9976 C. N. Vohra.
9981 P. H. Vora.

Sk. and P. Ch.

10012 S. V. Butala.
10015 R. L. Desai.
10016 R. K. Desai.
10017 B. A. Gajjar.
10018 S. N. Mehta.
10019 S. H. Mehta.
10020 R. K. Morwadia.
10021 R. K. Nanavati.
10023 F. A. Parikh.
10027 R. D. Pathak.
10028 S. G. Raval.
10034 N. G. Trivedi.
10035 M. A. Vyas.

Pr. and P. Hy.

10036 H. M. Pathan.

Pr. and P. Ch.

10037 J. P. Bakriwala.
10041 R. C. Desai,
10042 J. R. Ginwalla,
10045 S. M. Khalas.
10046 M. M. Makidalal.
10047 A. M. Maulvi,

Fr. and P. Ch.

10064 N. K. Anklesaria.
10065 V. R. Modi.
10067 K. N. Vora.

Guj. and P. Hy.

10078 C. D. Raval.
10080 J. V. Shah.

Guj. and P. Ch.

10083 V. G. Atit.
10095 J. G. Bhatt.
10109 G. N. Christian.
10121 V. T. Dave.
10122 A. M. Desai.
10126 K. B. Desai.
10127 S. H. Desai.
10140 D. G. Joshi.
10154 J. J. Mehta.
10163 N. M. Nagori.
10165 D. D Oza.
10177 I A. Parmar.
10182 A. M. Patel.
10187 E. R. Patel.
10192 M. K. Patel.
10194 N. K. Patel.

Guj. and P. Ch.

10201 R. M. Patel.
10210 C. D. Raval.
10216 K. N. Sayed.
10218 B. C. Shah.
10220 C. H. Shah.
10233 K. G. Shah.
10234 K. M. Shah.
10236 M. A. Shah.
10237 M. L. Shah.
10242 P. P. Shah.
10246 R. R. Shah.
10263 D. M. Trivedi.
10264 I. D. Trivedi.
10266 P. J. Trivedi.
10267 R. G. Trivedi,
10268 S. C. Trivedi.
10269 S. S. Trivedi.
10272 J. G. Vaishnav.
10273 K. V. Vakharia.
10274 H. D. Vakil.
10275 N. A. Vakil.
10276 I. J. Vehpari.
10279 S. G. Vyas.

BARODA CENTRE.

Sk. and D. sc.

10282 V. C. Joshi.
10285 T. G. Karnik.
10286 G. B. Kher.
10287 U. W. Kunte.
10288 I. G. Lele.
10299 S. K. Majmudar.
10291 P. S. Nadkarni.
10297 R. D. Rayakar.
10302 H. P. Sanzagiri.
10304 K. K. Trivedi.

Sk. and P. Ch.

10305 M. P. Amin.
10306 M. S. Baria.
10309 R. C. Barot.
10311 R. H. Bhaiya.
10312 G. S. Bhalerao.
10313 H. P. Bhatt.
10314 J. P. Bhatt.
10316 M. M. Bhatt .
10318 N. V. Bhatt.
10321 R. M. Bhatt.
10325 P. V. Bhavsar.
10326 V. G. Bhokri.
10327 G. D. Bhute.
10329 S. V. Chirputkar.
10330 R. V. Dadape.
10331 C. D. Dave.
10332 G. S. Dave.
10334 P. G. Dave,
10336 C. H. Desai.
10337 D. S. Desai.
10339 M. I. Desai.
10340 N. M. Desai.
10341 N. J. Desai.
10342 P. N. Desai.
10345 A. R. Gadhavi.
10348 L. G. Gokhalay,
10352 U. B. Gupte.
10353 C. O. Jani.
10354 S. N. Jani.
10355 A. S. Joshi.
10356 C. A. Joshi.
10357 C. S. Joshi.
10361 R. A. Joshi.
10362 V. R. Joshi.
10363 R. V. Junnarkar.
10366 M. A. Kapadia.
10369 M. B. Koldeker.
10370 V. G. Kulkarni.
10371 B. M. Kumbhar
10373 P. D. Lalit.
10375 V. D. Mahuliker.
10378 V. V. Mehendale
10381 D. V. Mistry.
10382 V. M. Modak
10383 N. R. Mukadam.
10386 M. Y. Muley.
10388 C. P. Munshi.
10391 K. M. Nayak.
10392 B. M. Nimkar.
10393 S. D. Palmer.
10394 H. D. Pandit.
10397 D. M. Pandya,
10398 G. S. Pandya,
10399 H. G. Pandya.
10403 P. S. Pandya.
10405 G. T. Paradkar.
10406 D. M. Parikh.
10407 J. S. Parikh.
10408 M. P. Parikh.
10411 A. J. Patel.
10412 A. M. Patel.
10415 C. C. Patel.
10421 D. K. Patel.
10422 H. A. Patel.
10423 H. F. Patel.
10424 H. P. Patel.
10425 I. L. Patel.
10426 I. S. Patel.
10427 J. G. Patel.
10428 J. A. Patel.
10430 K. Z. Patel.
10431 M. A. Patel.
10435 M. N. Patel.
10438 N. G. Patel.
10439 N. J. Patel.
10440 P. D. Patel.
10442 R. M. Patel.
10443 R. M. Patel.
10444 R. V. Patel.
10446 T. S. Patel.
10447 U. R. Patel.
10449 J. A. Pathak.
10450 B. H. Patil.
10452 K. N. Patwardhan.
10453 V. V. Pendse.
10457 V. Y. Pradhan.
10458 P. R. Rairikar.
10459 A. C. Rana.
10467 A. G. Shah.
10469 B. K. Shah.
10471 C. C. Shah.
10474 H. C. Shah.
10475 J. M. Shah.
10476 J. D. Shah.
10478 M. G. Shah.
10479 M. B. Shah.
10481 M. M. Shah.
10482 N. G. Shah.
10483 O. C. Shah.
10484 R. B. Shah.
10485 R. B. Shah.
10486 S. G. Shah.
10487 S. J. Shah.
10488 S. R. Shah.
10491 V. L. Shah.
10492 G. R. Shahane.
10494 D. N. Sharangapani.
10497 O. B. Sheth.
10501 K. S. Shukla.
10504 S. M. Suthar.
10506 N. R. Talati.
10507 E. N. Talele.
10508 Y. K. Tambe.
10511 C. M. Thaker.
10512 S. N. Thakur.
10513 G. K. Trivedi.
10514 H C. Trivedi.
10515 I. R. Trivedi.
10516 P. N. Trivedi.
10517 M. G. Upadhye.
10519 G. Y. Vaidya.
10525 L. T. Vyas.
10526 S. M. Wani.

Pr. and D. Sc.

10530 B. M. Kapadia,
10532 D. F. Lavri,
10540 G. D. Vakharia,

PR. AND P. Ch.

10551 B. N. Anklesaria.
10558 C. V. Bulsara,
10559 C. T. Chapatwala.
10564 C. H. Desai.
10569 R. D. Gandhi.
10579 B. J. Joshi.
10582 N. R. Kapadia.
10583 B. D. Kayasth.
10595 K. M. Metha.
10606 R. B. Naik.
10607 A. B. Nazir.
10612 K. R. Parikh.
10613 C. M. Patel.
10620 A. N. Pathan.
10623 B. K. Pathan.
10633 S. S. Pawar.
10644 M. K. Saiyed.
10650 A. A. Sayed.
10664 A. L. Sheikh.
10666 M. A. Sheikh.
10668 P. K. Sholapurwala.
10679 S. K. Vhora.

FR. AND P.HY.

10683 A. N. Cama,
10701 S. V. Kunte.
10710 V. S. Puranik.
10713 N. R. Rao.
10718 R. P. Shirke.

PL. AND P.HY.

10722 R. P. Kini,
10730 M. S. Barway.
10740 M. V. Deshpande.
10748 V. S. Joglekar.
10751 N. K. Joshi.
10762 C. N. Kelkar.
10763 R. N. Kelkar.
10774 M. M Mahagaoker
10776 B. V. Mudgal.
10778 R. V. Naik.
10779 V. V. Navalekar.
10795 M. B. Rao.
10807 J. M. Thaker.

MAR. AND D.SC.

10815 M. S. Wakharikar.

MAR. AND P.HY.

10841 S. B. Kelkar.
10850 D. J. Pawar.

Mar. and P. Ch.

10859 D. G. Abhyankar.
10866 V. R. Bidave.
10872 S. P. Chaudhari.
10882 K. R. Dhodapker
10884 P. M. Dixit.
10887 A. G. Fandi.
10892 V. R. Gayake.
10903 B. D. Javale.
10908 R. Y. Joshi.
10921 S. G. Korde.
10944 H. S. Panvalkar.
10946 G. H. Patil.
10948 K. G. Patil.
10953 F. R. Pawar.
10962 N. R. Sali.
10964 A. N. Satwik.
10971 M. K. Sohani.
10977 D. A. Tayde.
10983 S. N. Wagh.

GUJ. AND D.SC.

10987 S. T. Amin.
10990 A. C. Desai,
10991 K. M. Desai,
10994 U. G. Desai,
10996 R. M. Joshi,
10999 S. K. Majmudar.
11002 J. P. Mehta,
11008 T. N. Patel,

GUJ AND P.HY.

11051 G. S. Korde,
11054 D. B. Majmundar,
11064 D. G. Muley,
11071 R. J. Pandya,
11076 E. H. Patel,
11100 S. V. Shah,
11112 I. S. Trivedi
11118 B. J. Vakil
11123 M. S. Acharya
11124 V. V. Acharya
11128 N. L. Adodra
11130 S. B. Ambekar
11132 B. S. Amin
11145 T. G. Amin
11160 H. F. Barot
11167 P. A. Barot,
11194 C. G. Bhatt
11197 C. I. Bhatt
11199 D. J. Bhatt
11206 H. M. Bhatt
11214 N. M. Bhatt
11219 R. G. Bhatt
11222 R. D. Bhatt
11224 S. M. Bhatt
11232 R. D. Bhavsar
11243 T. P. Brahmbhatt
11248 B. N. Chokshi
11253 R. I. Chokshi
11254 C. M. Chokshi
11263 J. M Dalal
11265 N. H. Dalal
11275 B. K. Darjee,
11283 A. N. Dave,
11294 H. K. Dave,
11298 K. M. Dave,
11301 K. N. Dave,
11302 K. P. Dave,
11315 R. R. Dave,
11318 R. C. Dave,
11324 N. S. Davey,
11327 M. J. Deo,
11339 B. R. Desai,
11348 D. G. Desai,
11358 I. J. Desai,
11361 J. L. Desai,
11362 J. H. Desai,
11365 K. P. Desai,
11368 K. J. Desai,
11373 M. A. Desai,
11374 M. C. Desai,
11377 M. C. Desai,
11378 M. C. Desai,
11380 N. R. Desai,
11419 B. P. Gandhi,
11423 J. V. Gandhi,
11424 M. K Gandhi,
11428 R. R. Ghare-khan,
11429 B. J. Gohil.
11437 I. N. Gore.
11439 B. K. Gosai,
11441 J. J. Gosai,
11445 V. G. Gupte,
11455 R. A. Jadav,
11469 K. M. Jani,
11473 J. M. Jha,
11482 G. R. Joshi,
11483 H. G. Joshi,
11487 K. B. Joshi,
11491 M. B. Joshi,
11493 M. C. Joshi,
11498 N. N. Joshi,
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11512 A. R. Kachhia.
11519 J. M. Kamodia,
11520 B. G. Kanade,
11521 N. D. Kanbi,
11525 S. K. Kanuga,
11528 T. S. Kapadia,
11530 C. B. Kapsi,
11535 T. F. Keshru-wala,
11541 K. K. Khopkar
11545 K. J. Kothari,
11552 N. R. Ladhawala,
11553 B. M. Landage,
11565 H. U. Maharaul
11566 N. S. Majmudar
11573 A. D. Makwana
11575 M. I. Mamlatdarna
11584 C. C. Mehta
11585 C. T. Mehta
11588 K. C. Mehta
11603 V. P. Mehta
11605 A. D. Memon.
11618 S. R. Modi
11619 G. N. Mohite
11625 D. G. P. Naik
11626 N. K. Naik
11627 P. P. Naik
11630 I. M. Nanavati
11633 S. C. Nanavati
11635 M. R. Nayar
11636 R. Z. Nesti
11639 M. R. Oza
11643 C. R. Padhiar
11644 K. G. Pagedar
11648 C. C. Panchal
11651 D. M. Pancholi
11652 M. J. Pancholi
11653 D. K. Pandit
11655 H. N. Pandit
11657 R. N. Pandit
11660 B. S. Pandya
11664 G. J. Pandya
11665 G. U. Pandya
11666 H. R. Pandya
11668 H. S. Pandya
11678 K. V. Pandya
11683 M. M. Pandya
11691 R. F. Pandya
11694 R. M. Pandya
11696 R. G. Pandya
11698 R. C. Pandya
11700 S. R. Pandya
11706 T. M. Pandya
11709 B. J. Parikh
11710 B. S. Parikh
11715 C. P. Parikh
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11747 P. M. Parikh
11748 R. M. Parikh
11750 R. B. Parikh
11751 R. L. Parikh
11754 R. C. Parikh
11759 S. A. Parikh
11762 S. L. Parikh
11769 S. B. Parikh
11773 A. B. Patel
11780 A. J. Patel
11793 A. S. Patel
11837 C. H. Patel
11847 C. R. Patel,
11849 C. B. Patel.
11875 D. A. Patel.
11881 D. U. Patel.
11885 D. M. Patel.
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11933 J. C. Patel
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11951 J. G. Patel.
11961 K. K. Patel.
11971 K. N. Patel.
11972 K. B. Patel.
11993 M. S. Patel.
11998 M. B. Patel.
12002 M. G. Patel.
12010 M. A. Patel.
12013 M. P. Patel.
12015 M. L. Patel.
12024 M. B. Patel.
12053 N. C. Patel.
12057 P. S. Patel.
12061 P. C. Patel
12062 P. C. Patel
12073 R. B. Patel.
12080 R. M. Patel.
12101 R. S. Patel.
12112 R. R. Patel.
12124 S. R. Patel.
12140 S. B. Patel,
12141 S. B Patel,
12144 S. S. Patel,
12146 T. B. Patel,
12147 T. C. Patel,
12148 T. N. Patel,
12149 T. S. Patel,
12155 U. T. Patel,
12176 H. D. Pathak,
12178 K. B. Pathak,
12185 R. S. Pathak,
12207 J. T. Purohit,
12211 Y. M. Purohit,
12222 C. V. Rathod,
12223 J. A. Rathod,
12230 P. J. Raval,
12239 C. O. Sanghavi,
12242 L. V. Sapre.
12268 C. M. Shah,
12288 D. N. Shah,
12302 H. C. Shah,
12303 H. H. Shah,
12323 J. T. Shah,
12324 J. G. Shah,
12328 J. P. Shah,
12338 K. B. Shah,
12341 K. M. Shah,
12344 K. M. Shah,
12346 K. R. Shah,
12347 K. S. Shah,
12352 M. P. Shah,
12356 M. T. Shah,
12366 M. M. Shah,
12374 N. C. Shah.
12376 N. R. Shah,
12381 N. G. Shah,
12384 N. K. Shah,
12385 N. K. Shah,
12388 N. N. Shah,
12389 N. C. Shah,
12398 O. N. Shah,
12412 R. C. Shah,
12419 R. M. Shah,
12427 R. V. Shah
12430 R. B. Shah
12437 R. D. Shah
12440 R. C. Shah
12441 R. F. Shah
12442 R. J Shah
12446 S. M. Shah
12461 S. M. Shah
12467 S. V. Shah
12474 V. P. Shah
12477 J. S. Sharma
12480 M. A. Shelat
12481 M. J. Shelat
12486 S. P. Shelat
12493 K. M. Sheth
12496 P. H. Sheth
12499 S. N. Sheth
12508 A. V. Sohoni
12511 J. K. Solanki
12512 K. P. Solanki
12525 C. M. Surati
12528 K. C. Sutaria
12529 B. M. Suthar
12533 J. S. Suthar
12534 J. B. Suthar
12558 M. C. Thakkar
12573 S. S. Thakore
12577 J. S. Tripathi
12598 L. S. Trivedi
12618 N. M. Upadhyaya
12620 U. V. Vadodia
12622 S. M. Vahia
12624 I. A. Vahora
12633 Y. A. Vaishampayan
12641 K. N. Varma
12646 G. D. Vashi
12653 A. C. Vyas
12655 B. H. Vyas
12668 N. M. Vyas,
12671 R. P. Vyas

MATRICULATION

(IN PART)

Sk. and P. Hy

12678 M. Y. Batavdeker
12679 M. C. Shah

Sk. and P. Ch.

12683 V. C. Bhutt
12684 B. H. Chhaya
12686 U. B. Dahiwelkar
12687 R. M. Dave
12688 P. K. Dhebar
12691 D. N. Joshi
12692 S. K. Kaka.
12694 B. K. Limkar.
12697 M. F. Patel.
12700 S. H. Patel.
12706 D. M. Raval.
12707 G. V. Sarpotdar.
12710 K. P. Shah.
12714 R. A. Trivedi.
12715 M. H. Vaidya.

PR. AND D. SC.

12716 P. J. Gandhy.
12717 P. P. Lakadawala.
12718 D. M. Mehta.
12719 G. M. Popti.

FR. AND P. CH.

12727 D. K. Karkhanis.
12728 R. S. Kshatri.
12730 G. F. Malek.
12731 R. A. Malek.
12733 F. A. Miyajiwala.
12734 A. G. Patel.
12742 A. M. Shaikh.
12743 R. C. Shroff.

PR. AND P. CH.

12746 C. J. Desai.
12747 D. S. Desai.
12748 P. S. Mehta.
12749 D. K. Pradhan.

PL. AND P. CH.

12751 D. P. Bapat,
12752 B. R. Bhise.
12755 A. G. Kelkar.
12757 P. G. Salvi.

Mr. and P. Hy.

12759 M. T. Lele.

MAR. AND P. HY.

12769 A. C. Kulkarni.
12770 G. P. Lele.
12771 N. L. Marathe.

GUJ. AND P. HY.

12779 R. M. Macwann.

GUJ. AND P. CH.

12788 M. P. Ajmeri.
12792 M. K. Amin.
12797 S. H. Bakshi.
12800 K. M. Barot.
12802 S. H. Barot.
12807 C. T. Bhatt.
12810 J. N. Bhatt.
12822 M. H. Dabhi.
12823 R. R. Dalia.
12826 G. G. Dave.
12829 R. M. Dave.
12833 C. M. Desai.
12842 M. V. Desai.
12854 S. D. Doshi.
12856 N. S. Dudhara.
12864 R. P. Gupta.
12868 I. J. Joshi.
12873 C. P. Kachhia.
12876 A. R. Kavtheker.
12883 D. C. Luhana.
12887 J. O. Majmundar.
12891 N. M. Mehta.
12909 J. A. Pandya.
12910 M. H. Pandya.
12930 A. L. Patel.
12932 A. S. Patel.
12956 C. H. Patel.
12965 H. S Patel.
12968 I. L. Patel.
12976 L. A. Patel.
12982 P. N. Patel.
13002 U. H. Raj.
13017 H. M. Shah.
13030 R. D. Shah.
13058 J. T. Trivedi.
13073 S. J. Vyas.

RAJKOT CENTRE.

13079 V. L. Antani.
13080 B. V. Bagal,
13081 A. M. Bam,
13082 S. M. Baxi.
13083 D. L. Bhatt.
13085 J. H. Bhatt.
13087 L. M. Bhatt.
13091 P. V. Bole.
13102 R. P. Daiya.
13103 S. M. Davda.
13104 C. M. Dave.
13105 H. P. Dave.
13106 M. V. Dave.
13108 N. C. Dhebar.
13109 K. T. Dholakia.
13110 N. M. Dholakia.
13112 K. M. Doshi.
13114 M. P. Ganatra.
13116 R. J. Gandhi.
13118 K. J. Ghodadra.
13120 O. I. Ghumra.
13122 N. M. Gondalia
13128 B. M. Joshi.
13130 R. B. Joshi.
13133 A. T. Kamdar.
13137 M. D. Khachar.
13138 V. J. Kothare.
13140 P. D. Madhani.
13146 K. R. Mehta.
13152 S. D. Mehta.
13153 V. P. Mehta.
13155 R. L. Mirani.
13158 K. D. Oza.
13160 M. J. Oza.
13163 U .P. Pandit.
13167 N. C. Parikh.
13169 N. K. Patel.
13172 S. C. Pathak
13173 K. V. Paun.
13176 K. D. Raghani
13180 P. M. Sampat
13181 H. D. Sangani.
13184 P. B. Shah.
13185 S. P. Shah.
13186 N. C. Sheth.
13187 R. D. Sheth,
13188 N. R. Shrimanker
13191 C. G. Shukla.
13197 K. L. Surani.
13199 H. K. Thaker.
13203 L. M. Tripathi.
13204 D. P. Trivedi.
13206 J. G. Unadkat.
13207 J. M. Vachharajani.
13209 N. K. Vadera.
13211 G. S. Vaidya.
13213 J. C. Vania.
13214 B. P. Vayeda.
13216 H. P. Vora.

Pr. and P. Hy.

13223 A. I. Ajakia.
13243 P. P. Daftari.
13250 G. M. Dayala.
13257 S. M. Godil.
13263 H. K. H. G. Khad-
13276 U. H. Y. Kunda.
13280 A. V. Mehta.
13287 R. N. Mehta.
13290 A. A. Munshi.
13318 J. P. Tank,
13321 A. D. Topiwala.

FR. AND P. CH.

13335 K. S. Khandheria.
13338 I. N. Makati,
13339 N. S. Mehta,
13340 M. M Munshi,
13342 M. M. Parsana.
13343 I. N. Poonater
13346 P. P. Sheth,
13347 S. R. Solanki,
13348 J. M. Tank,
13349 K. N. Tolia,
13352 K. L. Vassa

GUJ. AND P. HY.

13364 B. A. Sanghvi,
13363 J. L. Shukla,

GUJ. AND P. CH.

13382 M. H. Anjaria,
13395 A. S. Benani.
13401 L. B. Bishop,
13404 I. P. Bhatt,
13406 J. R. Bhatt.
13413 P. P. Chauhan.
13440 A. N. Damani,
13445 G. H. Dave,
13447 I. A. Dave,
13454 M. M. Dave,
13462 V. V. Dave,
13463 R. R. Daxini,
13464 B. P. Desai,
13471 K. D. Desai,
13475 N. P. Desai.
13482 A. P. Dholakia,
13488 S. G. Dhruva,
13499 N. S. Fofaria,
13504 D. D. Gandhi
13505 D. G. Gandhi,
13511 R. G. Ganthani,
13524 H. G. Gujjar,
13536 P. B. Jadeja,
13539 C. K. Jagani
13547 M. P. Jani,
13554 S. B. Jasani,
13558 H. P. Jhala,
13563 P. J. Jivrajani,
13564 C. L. Jobanputra.
13568 G. B. Joshi,
13573 N. P. Joshi,
13576 K. B. Joshipura,
13584 N. H. Kamdar
13589 K. J. Kharod,
13595 S S. Khokhani,
13593 J. N. Kikani,
13605 M. G. Kotecha,
13608 U. V. Kothari,
13649 K. K. Mehta,
13656 R. V. Mehta,
13660 V. C. Mehta,
13661 V. L. Mehta,
13673 M. M. Odera,
13674 B. S. Oza,
13681 S. V. Oza
13685 V. H. Pancholy,
13695 L. M. Pandya,
13701 B. N. Parekh,
13707 N. C. Parekh,
13709 S. P. Parekh,
13711 H. M. Parikh,
13713 C. N. Patel,
13715 N. R. Patel,
13718 V. V. Patel, ,
13725 H. B. Pattani
13726 I. B. Patwari,
13734 P. V. Punjani
13735 P. K. Punjani,
13749 K. L. Raval,
13754 S. M. Rawal,
13755 D. U. Rayani,
13757 H. V. Rupani,
13762 T. V. Sampat,
13766 A. P. Sanghavi,
13768 B. G. Sanghavi.
13771 P. L. Sarda,
13780 H. P. Shah,
13781 H. S. Shah,
13787 M. K. Shah,
13789 N. R. Shah,
13794 R. M. Shah,
13795 R. P. Shah,
13808 H. T. Shethna,
13815 M. N. Shukla
13827 C. R. Tank,
13828 M. V. Tanna,
13829 D. H. Tejani,
13856 D. D. Udeshi,
13857 B. P. Upadhyaya,
13865 L. H. Vaidya,
13872 M. G. Vakharia.
13876 P. R. Vasavada.
13878 V. K. Vasavada.
13882 B. R. Vayeda.
13884 V. M. Ved.
13886 P. S. Virany.
13883 G. L. Vithlani.
13889 A. T. Vora.
13894 R. V. Vora.
13908 S. P. Vyas.
13909 V. G. Vyas.

MATRICULATION

(IN PART)

SK. AND D. SC.

13912 K. B. Naik.

SK. AND P. CH.

13914 N. N. Buch.
13915 P. M. Chhaya.
13917 B. P. Dave.
13919 G. N. Dholakia.
13920 C. S. Fichadia.
13921 N. R. Jhala.
13923 R. N. Parekh.
13924 H. P. Patel.
13925 M. K. Patel.
13927 L. K. Shah.
13928 K. V. Shukla.
13930 M. J. Shukla.
13931 K. R. Trivedi.
13933 P. P. Vayeda.
13934 L. M. Vyas.

FR. AND P. CH.

13936 J. D. Goree.
13938 A. A. Sayad.

FR. AND P. CH.

13940 H. N. Darukhana-wala.
13942 C. P. Kothari.,
13948 A. N. Parmer.
13951 A. M. Ayas.

GUJ. AND P. CH.

13954 H. N. Acharya.
13959 B. H. Boghani
13964 B. T. Chhaya.
13966 B. Y. Chitre.
13967 J. N. Chitre.
13968 C. P. Daftari.
13972 F. J. Desai.
13973 B. L. Dhabalia.
13974 J. B. Dhholakia.
13975 R. V. Dwivedi.
13977 R. R. Ganatra.
13982 H. D. Joshi.
13984 P. M. Joshi.
13985 S. C. Joshi.
13989 K. P. Masurekar.
13990 B. M. Mehta.
13991 K. M. Mehta.
13992 P. R. Mehta.
13994 V. N. Modi.
13997 M. V. Pancholi.
13998 P. C. Pandya.
14001 V. H. Parmar.
14007 G. L. Rawal.
14008 N. J. Sangani,
14012 N. M. Shah,
14013 N. K. Shah.
14016 N. J. Shukla.
14018 N. S. Solankee.

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14020 R. D. Thakar.
14030 S. L. Varia.
14031 B. M. Vasavada.
14032 J. S. Vasavda.

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MATRICULATION.
Sk. and P. Ch.
14035 J. M. Anjaria.
14036 R. D. Bhagat.
14043 S. S. Choksi.
14045 G. J. Dave.
14046 C. G. Desai.
14047 D. M. Desai.
14048 D. N. Desai.
14049 G. R. Desai.
14050 H. J. Desai.
14051 K. L. Desai.
14052 N. M. Desai.
14055 U. A. Desai.
14056 S. R. Deshpande.
14057 **S. M. Diwan.**
14058 P. N. Fozdar.
14060 R. N. Gheewala.
14062 M. G. Jooveker.
14063 K. T. Joshi.
14064 N. I. Joshi.
14069 G. N. Malvanker.
14070 T. B. Master.
14072 K. U. Mehta.
14075 S. M. Mehta.
14076 T. K. Mehta.
14077 V. P. Mehta.
14078 N. J. Mistry.
14079 M. V. Mody.
14081 B. G. Naik.
14083 C. H. Naik.
14085 J. K. Naik.
14086 M. K. Naik.
14087 M. K. Naik.
14088 P. D. Naik.
14091 C. D. Parikh.
14093 T. I. Parikh.
14095 A. R. Patel.
14098 C. N. Patel.
14101 G. B. Patel.
14103 H. M. Patel.
14104 H. V. Patel.
14105 K. V. Patel.
14110 V. R. Popawala.
14116 R. D. Shah.
14118 K. M. Shastri.
14119 N. B. Sheth.
14120 S. D. Shroff.
14121 C. H. Shukla.
14124 L. H. Solanki,
14125 A. M. Thaker.
14126 K. C. Thakkar.
14127 H. C. Thakore,
14130 B. C. Travadi.
14131 B. D. Trivedi.
14132 N. N. Upadhia.
14134 M. B. Vaidya,
14136 G. G. Vashi.
14138 P. B. Vyas.
14139 A. N. Wadia.
PR. AND P. HY.
14142 J. P. Christian.
PR. AND P. CH.
14152 N. R. Bamji.
14167 F. S. Charna.
14169 E. V. Christian.
14180 P. K. Daruwala.
14183 A. P. Desai.
14187 F. B. Doctor.
14202 N. R. Gandhi.
14209 N. D. Hansotia.
14220 K. K. Kamalshah.
14222 **P. F. Kanga.**
14226 M. V. Khalique.
14230 K.-K. G.-M. Mir.
14231 J. F. Kika.
14235 G. H. M. Malek.
14238 D. K. Manjra.
14241 G. I. Master.
14250 **J. S. Mevawala.**
14251 L. B. Mevawala.
14259 A. I. Motala.
14263 I. I. I. Munshi.
14264 **N. B. Munshi.**
14265 B. M. D. Nagori.
14269 H. I. Ola.
14274 A. U. Patel.
14278 A. V. M. Patel.
14289 R. J. Patel.
14293 V. B. I. Patel.
14295 Y. A. A. Patel.
14297 Y. S. U. Patel.
14311 F. A. Rangwala.
14314 J. P. Sanjana.
14319 H. R. Seloj.
14325 A. A. Shaikh.
14328 A. G. R. Shaikh.
14330 A. H. Shaikh.
14335 I. R. H. Shaikh.
14340 G. D. Solanky.
14345 M. R. Tata.
14350 C. D. Vachela.
14352 C. D. Variava.
14354 A. M. Vora.
FR. AND P. CH.
14360 T. C. Majmudar.
14361 C. C. Saraiya.
14362 N. N. Shah.
AR. AND P. CH.
14364 I. U. Bora.
14366 M. R. Pathan.
14367 A. R. Shaikh.
14368 A. I. Shaikh.
14369 A. A. Shaikh.
GUJ. AND D. SC.
14384 **C. V. Pandya.**
GUJ. AND P. HY.
14401 K. K. Patel.
14402 P. S. Patel.
14403 R. L. Patel.
14407 M. G. Thakkar.
GUJ. AND P. CH.
14409 S. T. Afinwala.
14419 M. D. Bangadiwalla.
14430 B. J. Bhatt.
14437 K. I. Bhatt.
14440 M. B. Bhatt.
14444 P. R. Bhatt.
14446 R. K. Bhatt.
14451 B. N. Bhavsar.
14455 P. M. Bhavsar.
14460 N. N. Brahma.
14461 G. N. Brahmbhatt.
14465 B. J. Cherry.
14467 C. V. Chhipwadia.
14469 **P. V. Choksey.**
14472 V. T. Chokshi.
14473 V. N. Choksi
14474 N. D. Choksy.
14475 V. S. Christian.
14477 P. G. Daftri.
14481 D. C. Dalal.
14483 J. C. Dalal.
14484 K. S. Dalal.
14485 K. M. Dalal.
14488 N. M. Dalal.
14489 R. H. Dalal.
14490 R. M. Dalal.
14494 J. G. Danawala.
14497 **E. G. Daru.**
14503 **K. L. Dave.**
14510 A. L. Desai.
14515 A. M. Desai.
14516 B. G. Desai.
14517 B. K. Desai.
14522 B. M. Desai.
14524 B. M. Desai.
14527 B. B. Desai.
14529 B. G. Desai.
14531 C. K. Desai.
14537 D. B. Desai.
14550 D. N. Desai.
14552 D. G. Desai.
14560 G. R. Desai.
14561 H. B. Desai.
14563 H. G. Desai.
14581 K. P. Desai.
14582 K. K. Desai.
14583 **L. P. Desai.**
14594 M. N. Desai.
14595 M. S. Desai.
14598 M. D. Desai.
14601 N. K. Desai.
14607 R. G. Desai
14609 R. M. Desai,
14610 R. M. Desai.
14614 R. D. Desai.
11615 **S. D Desai,**
14620 S. K. Desai.
14621 S. N. Desai.
14635 P. M. Diwan.
14636 R. L. Diwan.
14642 J. N. Engineer.
14649 I. B. Gandhi.
14652 R. C. Gandhi.
14654 T. C. Gandhi.
14658 D. G. Ghandhi.
14659 H. P. Gharia.
14660 R. K. Gheevala.
14662 R. A. Gheewala.
14663 T. G. Gheewala.
14670 Z. A. Hakim.
14673. R. M. Itchhaporia.
14674 P. B. Jadav.
14675 N. G. Jagiwala.
14677 M. C. Jamusaria.
14679 H. N. Jariwala.
14682 P. D. Jvlekar.
14685 F. K. Jhaveri.
14689 C. U. Joshi.
14698 R. P. Joshi.
14702 S. K. Kaji.
14703 N. H. Kankeshwar.
14706 N. G. Kapadia.
14709 I. P. Katwala.
14710 J. B. Katwala.
14712 K. D. Kesharuwala.
14716 H. C. Kinariwala.
14719 P. B. Kothari.
14720 C. R. Laliwala.
14724 L. B. Machhi.
14729 R. I. Majmudar.
14732 G. H. Malek.
14733 N. H. Malji.
14735 C. V. Marfatia.
14747 H. C. Mehta.
14755 M. M. Mehta.
14757 R. C. Mehta.
14758 R. J. Mehta
14761 R. C. Mehta.
14762 **R. M. Mehta,**
14763 S. C. Mehta.
14767 I. M. Mianwala.
14769 A. G. Mistry.
14770 C. N. Mistry.
14774 N. J. Mistry
14775 P. R Mistry.
14776 P. J Mistry.
14777 R. D. Mistry.
14778 R. G. Mistry.
14783 **A. H. Mody,**
14786 R. R. Mufti.
14787 I. Y. Nagdi.
14790 A. K. Naik.
14795 C. B. Naik.
14803 D. G. Naik.
14804 D. G. Naik.
14812 M. L. Naik.
14820 N. B.Naik.
14827 R. B. Naik.
14831 G. M. Nanavati.
14834 M. C. Nanavaty.
14836 B. G. Navik.
14847 H. S. Pandya.
14852 N. I. Pandya.
14860 B. R. Parekh.
14867 B. C. Parikh.
14878 I. H. Pasatania.
14880 A. H. Patel.
14881 A. C. Patel.
14885 A. D. Patel.
14886 A. D. Patel.
14891 B. M. Patel.
14892 B. R. Patel.
14901 C. M. Patel.
14908 C. M. Patel.
14912 D. M. Patel.
14913 D. N. Patel.
14914 D. R. Patel.
14915 D. V. Patel.
14919 D. G. Patel.
14922 G. L. Patel,
14927 G. U. Patel.
14931 H. N. Patel.
14938 K. N. Patel.
14941 K. D. Patel.
14953 M. N. Patel.
14955 M. N. Patel.
14956 M. V. Patel.
14959 M. M. Patel.
14965 N. R. Patel.
14966 N. S. Patel.
14979 R. R. Patel.
14988 U. V. Patel.
14991 V. B. D. Patel.
14996 N. A. Patolawala.
14997 M. D. Pavalivala.
14999 D. C. Presswala.
15001 N. H. Purohit.
15002 D. G. Raiji.
15004 A. J. Rana.
15006 C. N. Rana.
15008 J. J. Rana.
15009 M. R. Ranat.
15012 H. N. Raval.
15017 P. U. Reshamwala.
15019 V. C. Sadiwala.
15021 H. R. Sai.
15027 B. P. Shah.
15029 C. V. Shah.
15030 C. K. Shah.
15035 G. K. Shah.
15039 H. N. Shah.
15049 J. C. Shah.
15053 K. H. Shah.
15054 L. K. Shah.
15058 N. M. Shah.
15060 O. P. Shah.
15065 R. K. Shah .
15069 R. C. Shah.
15079 V. B. Shah.
15082 H. M. Shastri.
15056 H. N. Sheth.
15087 K. S. Sheth.
15090 S. I. Sheth.
15098 M. D. Shukla.
15100 R. A. Shukla.
15103 P. M. Solanki.
15107 N. K. Sorathia,
15116 T. M. Tekrawala,
15119 R. G. Thakkar.
15121 N. C. Thakor.
15125 S. U. Thakore,
15126 S. T. Thakore,
15130 C. H. Tripathi,
15143 I. L. Vaidya,
15144 I. A. Vaidya,
15149 N. M. Vakharia,
15150 S. H. Vakharia,
15152 R. M. Vakil.
15155 M. H. Valand,
15156 N. A. Vasani,
15157 B. A. Vashi,
15159 C. G. Vashi,
15160 D. M. Vashi,
15161 D. G. Vashi,
15163 D. M. Vashi,
15165 D. G. Vashi,
15174 I. H. Veragiwala,
15180 I. R. Vyas,
15187 Y. M. Vyas,

MATRICULATION
(IN PART)

SK. AND P. CH.
15191 U. M. Adhvaryu,
15194 M. U. Bhatt,
15195 S. G. Bhatt,
15197 V. C. Chatpat,
15199 M. N. Dongre,
15205 G. N. Shukla,
15206 L. S. Yardi,
PR. AND P. CH.
15208 S. M. Asvat,
15214 F. D. Elavia,
15215 F. K. Gyara,
15219 E. D. Khansaheb,
15221 A. I. Manga,
15225 F. B. Munshi,
15227 A. N. S. Patel,
15230 G. R. Pathan,
15231 J. M. Pathan,
15232 G. R. Sagarwala,
15236 G. A. Shaikh,
15237 G. M. Shaikh,
15238 G. D. Shaikh.
FR. AND P. CH.
15248 W. R. Choksi,
15249 N. K. Desai,
15250 K. H. Jhaveri,
15251 H. H. Laiwala,
15253 J. D. Mehta,
GUJ. AND D. SC.
15256 **K. P. Kotwal.**
GUJ. AND P. HY.
15258 K. J. Shelat
15262 N. P. Bakha,
15263 H. N. Bedara,
15266 B. B. Bhatt,
15268 J. L. Bhatt,
15269 R. S. Bhatt,
15274 R. H. Chhapavala,
15276 V. M. Choksi,
15277 N. I. Contractor,
15278 J. C. Dalal,
15279 N. C. Dalal,
15280 S. V. Dalal,
15282 G. G. Dave,
15285 A. M. Desai,
15287 A. B. Desai,
15288 B. N. Desai,
GUJ. AND P. CH.
15294 D. G. Desai,
15297 J. D. Desai,
15299 K. S. Desai,
15303 N. B. Desai,
15308 R. N. Desai,
15313 V. D. Desai,
15315 R. I. Gadbad,
15318 N. G. Gandhi,
15323 B. H. Kania,
15327 J. H. Khandwalla,
15328 N. R. Laliwala,
15330 S. M. Majmudar.
15333 S. M. Mehta,
15338 C. R. Naik
15340 L. N. Naik,
15341 M. B. Naik,
15350 N. C. Pandya,
15351 R. P. Pandya,
15356 P. L. Parikh,
15359 I. K. Patel,
15362 K. V. Patel.
15368 R. G. Patel.
15379 K. T. Seth.
15383 D. R. Shah.
15387 R. H. Shah,
15391 D. H. Solanki.
15395 G. N. Tailor.
15404 J. U. Vaidya.
15406 P. B.Vaidya.
15407 N. B. Valand.
15413 D. J. Yajnik.

BHAVNAGAR CENTRE.

Sk. and P. Ch.
15416 K. V. Ajmera.
15417 M. M. Andharia.
15420 G. M. Bhatt.
15422 M. C. Bhatt.
15425 B. H. Buch.
15427 R. D. Chadokhia.
15428 J. D. Chapanera.
15429 B. P. Dalvadi.
15430 V. H. Dashant.
15432 A. V. Dave.
15434 B. M. Dave.
15436 J. P. Desai.
15439 B. N. Dhanak.
15443 P. A. Doshi.
15446 M. M. Jani.
15448 H. M. Joshi.
15449 J. P. Joshi.
15456 P. T. Leuva.
15463 C. V. Mehta.
15465 K. L. Mehta.
15466 R. B. Mehta.
15470 V. P. Mehta.
15471 V. V. Mehta.
15475 S. I. Oza.
15476 K. B. Padia.
15479 M. J. Pandya.
15480 N. S. Pandya.
15481 N. J. Pandya,
15482 P. H. Pandya.
Sk. and P. Ch.
15488 A. J. Patel.
15489 A. S. Patel.
15490 C. H. Pathak.
15491 Z. V. Pathak.
15496 B. L. Shah.
15497 C. P. Shah.
15499 G. H. Shah.
15500 J. P. Shah.
15501 N C. Shah.
15508 N. J. Shukla.
15509 I. M. Sompura,
15511 P. G. Talajia.
15512 B. K. Thakkar.
15524 T. V. Trivedi.
15526 N. M. Vala.
15527 S. K. Varu.
15523 N. N. Vasa.
15529 V. J. Vassa.
15530 J. G. Vohra.
15532 S. M. Vohra.
15534 D. A. Vora.
15535 K. L Vyas.
Pr. and P. Ch.
15543 A. B. Gandhi.
15547 F. S. T. Noorani.
15561 T. C. Solanki.
15562 R. A. Talikot.
15564 M. F. Zahed.
Fr. and P. Ch.
15565 R. D. Gandhi.
Guj. and P. Hy.
15581 H. A. Shah.
Guj. and P. Ch.
15595 D. M. Badheka.
15597 H. V. Bakshi.
15600 R. V. Belani.
15612 M. R. Bhatt.
15617 P. J. Bhatt,
15621 R. T. Bhatt.
15628 V. M. Bhatt.
15633 B. H. Chauhan.
15637 H. M. Cholera
15639 M. M. Chudgar.
15648 H. S. Dave.
15652 J. M. Dave.
15661 N. C. Dave.
15679 F. J. Dholakia.
15685 M. D. Dhru.
15695 H. M. Doshi.
15696 J. C. Doshi
15697 J. G. Doshit.
15698 R. S. Doshi.
15701 S. H. Doshi.
15704 H. N. Gandhi.
15706 N. G. Gandhi.
15708 N. N Gandhi.
15710 S. C. Gandhi.
15713 B. G. Gohel.
15727 S. N. Gosalia.
15732 H. O. Jani.
15734 N. N. Jankat.
15738 J. N. Jhala.
15743 D. S. Joshi.
15744 G. M. Joshi.
15756 C. T. Kamdar.
15778 M. J. Kothari.
15781 R. G. Lakhani.
15793 V. B. Mangrolia.
15795 A. S. Maniar.
15800 A. M. Mehta.
15807 D. P. Mehta.
15814 J. P. Mehta.
15817 K. S. Mehta.
15818 K. B. Mehta.
15822 K. G. Mehta.
15834 R. P. Mehta.
15839 V. P. Mehta.
15840 V. J. Mehta.
15856 A. R. Muni.
15863 I. S. Oza.
15869 K. H. Oza.
15877 B. G. Padhiar.
15878 M. D. Panshmia.
15881 D. M. Pandya.
15883 I. L. Pandya.
15893 T. H. Pandya.
15916 N. D. Patel.
15933 J. S. Ramani.
15937 K. D. Raval.
15938 K. V. Raval.
15945 S. D. Rupani.
15953 C. L. Sanghvi.
15965 B. V. Shah.
15966 C. F. Shah.
15986 J. P. Shah.
15987 J. V. Shah.
15997 K. P. Shah.
16004 K. K. Shah.
16005 M. J. Shah.
16010 M. G. Shah.
16014 M. P. Shah.
16019 N. K. Shah.
16020 N. N. Shah.
16021 N. K. Shah.
16022 P. K. Shah.
16027 P. L. Shah.
16037 S. M. Shah.
16038 S. S. Shah.
16050 M. O. Sheth.
16057 R. B. Shukla.
16063 C. D. Swaminarayan.
16073 S. M. Thakkar.
16103 N. A. Trivedi.
16107 S. J. Trivedi.
16111 K. D. Udhas.
16116 C. H. Vaidya.
16123 J. S. Vatsraj.
16127 V. K. Vithlani.
16144 N. D. Vyas.
MATRICULATION
(IN PART)
Sk. and P. Ch.
16151 C. G. Bhatt.
16157 A. M. Mehta.
16158 M. V. Mehta.
16159 G. M. Oza.
16163 B. K. Shah.
16165 M. N. Shah.
16168 T. V. Shukla.
Pr. and P. Ch.
16170 K. D. Mandalia.
Guj. and P. Ch.
16179 D. V. Bambhania.
16189 H. H. Dave.
16192 H. L Gadhvi.
16197 M. M. Joshi.
16199 S. P. Joshi.
16201 P. L. Leuva.
16206 N. G. Mehta.
16210 J. C. Oza.
16212 L. D. Pandya
16213 M. M. Pandya.
16218 G. R. Raval.
16221 R. M. Rawal.
16228 H. N. Shah.
16236 L. D. Trivedi.
16239 N. K. Vora.

DHARWAR CENTRE.

MATRICULATION.
Sk. and B. Z.
16243 V. G. Baadkar.
Sk. and P. Hy.
16246 V. R. Kamat.
16248 D. M. Prabhu.
Sk. and P. Ch.
16251 B. V. Alur.
16252 **T. K. Amembal,**
16253 C. L. Amin.
16256 K. P. Aradhya
16258 B. J. Athavle.
16259 S. G. Athavle,
16267 B. R. Bangalore.
16268 B. J. Bapat.
16269 D. V. Bapat
16270 S. N. Basrur.
16271 V. R. Begur.
16273 H. M. Bennur
16276 K. N. Bhat.
16277 P. S. Bhat.
16279 V. D. Borkar.
16281 V. S. Chavare.
16283 K. R. Chitgupt.
16287 V. V. Danappanvar.
16290 K. V. Desai.
16292 B. S. Deshpande.
16293 K M. Deshpande.
16294 M. R. Deshpande.
16295 P. K. Deshpande.
16296 R. L. Deshpande.
16297 M. A. Dhopeshwarkar,
16298 G. S. Dhople.
16305 K. S. Gadagkar.
16308 A. M. Galtonde.
16310 S. V. Galtonde.
16311 N M. Galagali.
16313 P. S. Gangolli.
16315 G. S. Gaonkar.
16316 B V. Garde.
16317 S. V. Gaval.
16318 G. V. Gawal.
16320 S. N. Kokhale.
16321 S. G. Gokhale.
16324 S. P. Gonsalves.
16325 S. J. Gothe.
16329 V. R. Habbu.
16330 H. A. Halageri.
16331 P. R Haldipur.
16334 D G. Handigol.
16335 D. R. Haribal.
16338 D. N. Hegade.
16339 G. N Hegde.
16340 N. S. Hegde.
16341 B. L. Hiregoudar.
16343 G. T. Hombal.
16344 G C. Hosur.
16349 K. G Jathar.
16352 L. S. Jog.
16353 A. N. Joshi.
16356 N. A. Joshi.
16361 V. V. Joshi,
16362 V. R. Joshi.
16364 R. A. Kabad.
16365 C. V. Kachvimath.
16366 K. G. Kadekodi.
16367 A. M. Kadkol.
16370 V. B. Kalghatgi.
16371 V. B. Kalal.
16374 A. C. Kalyanimath.
16375 R. K. Kalyankar.
16376 G. G. Kalyanpur.
16377 S. N. Kamalapur.
16378 L. M. Kamat.
16379 Y. N. Kamat.
16380 S. N. Karadi.
16381 H. P. Kardekar.
16386 N. D. Khapre.
16389 K. N. Koppikar
16391 N. R. Koppikar.
16392 V. R. Koppikar.
16393 R. G. Kottur.
16394 R. H. Kowjalgi.
16395 P. A. Kowlgi.
16397 B. S. Kulkarni.
16400 L B Kulkarni.
16401 G. V. Kulkarni.
16404 K. G. Kulkarni.
16406 R. V. Kulkarni.
16409 S. D. Kulkarni.
16412 P. G. Kundaji.
16413 N. V. Kunthe.
16414 B. B. Kurbet.
16415 H K. Kurtakoti.
16416 R. N. Kurtkoti.
16418 K. L. Langoti.
16421 N. B. Mahindrakar.
16423 R. S. Mahishi.
16424 R. B. Mamle-Desai.
16425 B. A. Mantagani.
16428 C. G. Mathad.
16432 N. P. Modak.
16433 D. R. Mudholkar.
16436 K. L. Muzumdar.
16427 G. G. Nadgir.
16439 R. V. Nadiger.
16442 K. S. Nadkarni.
16443 H. S. Nagar.
16445 B. G. Naik.
16447 **Y. Y. S. D. Naik**
16449 B. L. Navalgund.
16450 K. G. Navalgund.
16451 C. B. Navalli.
16452 N. R. Nayak.
16455 N. T. Padaki.
16459 K. C. Panghanadikar.
16461 G. R. Pandit.
16462 H. R. Pandurangi.
16463 N. R. Parande.
16464 N. B. Parvatikar.
16466 B. M. Patil.
16468 C. S. Patil.
16471 K. T. Patil.
16473 G. G. Pawar.
16474 R. C. Pawate.
16476 P. M. Phene.
16477 G. S. Piriyolkar.
16478 K. S. Prabhu.
16479 N. P. Pralhadcharya.
16481 S. G. Fyati,
16484 P. D. Rudrapur.
16486 M. A. Salgar.
16487 M. S. Samant.
16495 A. G. S. A. S. Shaik.
16497 M. R. Shanbaug.
16498 M. D. Shanbhag.
16500 V. R. Shevde.
16501 K. M. Shirale.
16502 R. N. Shirodker.
16503 G. V. Shirur.
16505 B. B. Sigli.
16508 P. D. Sugur.
16509 J. M. Sukthanker.
16510 R. S. Swadi.
16512 G. S. Tendolkar.
16514 G. Topya.
16517 N. K. Upadhya.
16520 S. M. Vastrad.
16522 G. R. Wadadekar.
16523 V. D. Wagle.
16526 V. K. Yadappanavar.
16527 D. G. Yardi.
16530 A. G. K. A. K Khan.
Pr. and P. Ch.
16548 B. K. Doshi.
16559 M. A. Jamadar.
16530 A. B. Jamkhan.
16564 R. B. Kalal.
16565 A. M. Y. Kanakudati.
16569 M. H. M. H. Khatib .
16576 A. K. I. Mujale.
16584 R. M. Risaldar.
Fr. and P. Hy.
16594 P. Deniese.
16595 I. D'Souza.
16597 B. Fernandes.
16598 U. MacFarlaine.
16599 H. Mistry.
16602 M. Pinto.
Fr. and P. Ch.
16605 P. D. Khanapur.
16607 J. L. Prabhaker.
16609 R. R. Sirur.
Lat. and P. Ch.
16612 D. Menezes.
16614 R. Pochont.
16616 W. Theodore.
Mar. and P. Hy.
16322 M. N. Madhale.
Mar. and P. Ch.
16327 S. B. Badde.
16637 S. G. Govekar.
16646 G. V Kasbekar.
16651 V. D. Lokhande.
16655 C. S. Patravali.
16658 M. N. Rajput.
16660 N. M. Sarvade.
16661 G. V Sathaye.
16673 J. F. Rodrigues.
Kan. and P. Hy.
16675 S. C. Banyan.
16679 B. A Desai.
16681 M. J. Fernandes.
16693 G. S Kulkarni.
16702 S. N. Naik.
16709 S. M. Warad.
16719 B. B. Angadi
16729 V. D. Badi.
16734 A. M. Ballary.
16736 P. L. Bankapur.
16739 S. B. Beleri.
16741 B. M. M. Bellodi.
16742 P. B. Bellubbi
16746 N. M. Bhagvanti.
16747 C. H. Bharamakkanawar.
16749 M. H. Bhat.
16755 K. S Bilgi.
16764 P. V. Chintamani.
16766 R. G. Daddikopp.
16772 B. V. Deshpande.
16778 S. M. Desur.
16781 I. S. Dhundshi.
16784 M. N. Doddamani.
16789 J. R. S. Eikos.
16795 V. B. Gambhir.
16801 M. P. Govi.
16804 S. M. Gudad.
16811 C. F. Gunjal.
16814 H. N. Hallikeri.
16818 P. S. Haratl.
16825 G. P. Hegde.
16830 D. G. Hemmady.
16839 N. S. Holeyar.
16842 V. G. Hospattankar.
16850 V. R. Huilgol.
16872 M. D. Joshi.
16876 S. V. Joshi.
16891 N. C. Katagi.
16892 P. M. Katarki.
16916 A. T. Kulkarni.
16919 H. M. Kulkarni.
16926 M. R. Kulkarni.
16931 R. V. Kulkarni.
16933 S. H. Kulkarni.
16934 S. K. Kulkarni.
16937 S. B. Kulkarni.
16940 V. S. Kulkarni.
16946 K. Y. Kurubgatti.
16952 D. D. Madiman.
16955 Y. N. Maidur.
16977 S. G. Mulgund
16979 S. N. Munavalli.
16992 K. A. Naik.
16993 K. H. Naik.
16994 K. M. Naik.
16995 L. M. Naik.
16996 M. S. Naik.
17000 B. B. Naikar,
17011 M. M. B. Netrawali.
17016 K. M. Padki.
17047 S. V. Patil.
17048 S. B. Patil.
17056 S. V. Prabhu.
17065 S. C. Ranibennur,
17071 N. A. Sadarjoshi,
17090 S. V. Shetti,
17102 S. M. Subhedar.
17108 M. K. Survi.
17109 R. A. Syed,
17113 H. S. Tapaskar,
17115 M. B. Totar,
17118 S. S. Ullagaddi.
17121 N. N. Wadone
17127 N. G. Yakkundi.
HIND AND P. CH.
17135 V. Padmanabh.
MATRICULATION
(IN PART)
SK. AND P. CH.
17136 G. K. Atgur.
17137 V. K. Ayachit,
17139 G. K. Betigeri,
17140 B. M. Byahatti,
17141 G. V. Chafalkar,
17143 L. G. N. Chikkerur.
17144 M. H. Desai,
17145 M. W. Desai,
17146 N. S. Desai,
17147 V. M. Deshpande
17150 H. A. Gadagkar,
17151 G. G. Gaitonde,
17152 V. M. Gaytonde.
17156 C. S. Gurjal
17158 H. V. Havnur,
17159 M. S. Hawaldar,
17160 S. T. Hurkadli,
17166 N. H. Kanekal,
17167 L. V. Kochikar,
17168 N. G. Korlahalli,
17170 P. V. Kudari,
17172 G. M. Kulkarni,
17174 V. B. Kumta
17175 V. G. Mankikar
17176 K. N. Mudbatkal.
17178 K. P. Nadkarni,
17179 R. H. Naik,
17180 V. S. Purohit,
17182 D. S. Ritti,
17183 S. D. Sane
17184 K. M. Sashittal,
17187 R. N. Shirahatti,
17188 D. M. Tatti,
17189 G N. Uppoor,
PR. AND P. CH.
17193 B. E. D'Silva,
FR. AND P. HY.
17197 M. Deniese,
17188 D. D'mello.
FR. AND P. CH.
17199 E. M. David,
17200 G. M. Somants.
17201 J. P. Shinde.
MAR. AND P. CH.
17205 J. K Divekar,
17206 M. R. Gaytonde.
17211 K. D. Tamankar.
KAN. AND B.Z.
17214 V. P. Naik,
KAN. AND P. HY.
17216 S. S. Katti,
KAN. AND P. CH.
17224 H. L. Bentur,
17225 A. R. Bhadri,
17233 N. V. Desai,
17235 S. G. Dixit,
17237 P. K. Ganachari,
17240 S. T. Gowdar,
17246 V. G. Hiremath,
17249 M. G. Hongal,
17259 B. C. Kalkoti,
17266 S. B. Kotur,
17268 B. V. Kulkarni.
17272 V. B. Kulkarni,
17280 B. I. Miskin,
17291 V. R. Narayanapur,
17300 V. L. Patil,
17303 Y. S. Ramthal,
HIND AND P. CH.
17313 M. M. Nadkarni.

KOLHAPUR CENTRE.

MATRICULATION
SK. AND P. HY.
17317 P. R. Mathure,
17319 W. G. Oke.
17320 S. S. Shirke,
17321 M. Y. Sowani,
SK. AND P. CH.
17323 K. G. Apsangi,
17324 S. M. Bakre
17326 R. V. Burde,
17331 G. D. Dalavi,
17333 G. N. Desai
17336 B. D. Deshpande,
17338 R. P. Dhakappa,
17342 P. S. Dravid
17343 J. K. Gandhi,
17345 S. D. Godbole,
17347 D. S. Gotkhindikar,
17348 M. N. Inamdar,
17349 P. B. Jagadale
17352 V. G. Jog,
17357 R. S. Joshi,
17358 S. V. Joshi
17360 R. V. Kadekar,
17361 H. T. Kaluskar,
17364 S. H. Kavathekar,
17365 A. S. Khandekar.
17367 B. S. Kulkarni
17368 C. M. Kulkarni,
17369 G. M. Kulkarni ,
17371 G. A. Kulkarni,
17373 M. Y. Kulkarni,
17374 R. S. Kulkarni,
17375 V. M. Kulkarni,
17376 Y. V. Lele,
17377 B. V. Mahekar,
17382 G. K. Mirashi,
17383 M. G. Mishal,
17390 V. S. Prabhumirashi,
17391 G. S. Pujari,
17393 S. T. Raje Bhonsle.
17395 B. R. Sadhale,
17397 S. G. Samant,
17405 A. D. Shirgurkar,
17407 R. K. Tamhankar,
17409 P. G. Tirodkar,
17411 S. M. Waknis,
17413 R. V. Yarnalkar.
PR. & P. HY.
17416 A .A. Mulla.
Pr and P. Ch.
17421 N. A. Mulla.
Mar. and P. Hv
17444 P. A. Chogale.
17445 M. Y. Damale,
17449 R. S. Deshpande.
17452 H. K. Dhanawade.
17453 S. K. Dige.
17461 I. L. Gavankar.
17463 J. B. Ghatge.
17474 S. K. Joshi.
17439 A. D. Kulkarni,
17490 B. E. Kulkarni.
17514 A. D. Pachore.
17559 A. M. Sheik.
Mar. and P. Ch.
17567 A. Y. Afraj.
17575 V. R. Bavdekar.
17578 D. V. Bhat.
17579 M. R. V. Bhayya.
17589 R. Y. Dabir.
17598 M. A. Deshpande.
17602 T. S. Dhargalkar.
17608 R. S. Drawid.
17623 A. B. Ghugare.
17629 B. N. Havaldar.
17632 N. S. Inamdar.
17633 R. B. Ingle.
17656 R. R. Karnik.
17660 M. B. Khan.
17663 K. S. Khanolkar.
17665 R W. Khanolker.
17701 N. K. Manavi.
17712 R. D. Mulik.
17727 B. L. Patharkar.
17739 R. R. Patil.
17743 V. K. Patvardhan.
17746 E. S. Phadatare.
17752 A. V. Rubdi.
17758 V. S. Samant.
17759 K. G. Sane.
17764 G. B. Sawant.
17766 S. V. Selar.
17772 V. L. Shere.
17781 V. S. Shinde.
17804 B. G. Vaze.
GUJ. AND P. CH.
17809 A. V. Anamkath.
MATRICULATION
(IN PART)
SK. AND P. CH.
17816 D. V. Ashtekar.
17817 G. D. Bapat.
17818 S. G. Belvalkar.
17824 B. G Khot.
17827 V. G. Kulkarni.
17828 Y. G. Kulkarni,
17831 V. V. Pachalas.
MAR. AND P. HY.
17836 R. P. Bhonsale
17837 K. S. Burde.
17845 S. G. Latkar.
17848 R L. Patil.
17855 C. S. Solapurkar.
MAR. AND P. CH
17858 M. G. Baxi.
17865 S. G. Desai.
17867 K. S. Deshpande.
17889 R. G. Dongarsane.
17870 T. R. Dunung.
17877 V. D. Joshi.
17878 V. G. Khade.
17881 M. M. Kulkarni.
17882 S. B. Kulkarni.
17884 D. N. Mane.
17885 Y. A. L Mestri.
17886 G. G. Mhaiskar.
17889 J. D. Patil.
17893 V. G. Patki.
17894 V. K. Potdar.
17895 L J Salgaonkar.
17896 V. G. Satoskar.
17898 Y. D. Shingte.
17900 A S. Thakurdesai.
KAN. AND P. CH.
17903 I. A. Kattimani.

SHOLAPUR CENTRE.

Matriculation
SK. AND P. Hy.
SK. AND P.CH.
17910 G. K. Damle.
17912 G. R. Deodhar.
17913 M. N. Desai.
17917 S. R. Deshpande.
17920 M. D. Gadgil.
17926 M. G. Gramopadhye
17929 M. S. Hattiangadi.
17931 L. B. Joshi.
17933 T. S. Joshi.
17937 G. V. Karyakarte.
17939 K. G. Katkar.
17940 R. G. Kaulgi.
17941 P. D. Kaskar.
17942 V. H. Kinikar.
17945 A. N. Kulkarni.
17946 B. B. Kulkarni.
17947 B. D. Kulkarni.
17950 G. S. Kulkarni.
17953 S. D. Kulkarni.
17955 S. R. Lobhe.
17957 N. K. Mali.
17958 K. P. Mangalvedhek
17964 P. S. Pachhapurkar.
17966 K. K. Parbhat.
17972 A. M. Pujari.
17976 V. A. Sangave.
17979 S. N. Shah.
17980 M. V. Shaha.
17982 T. V. Sirdeshmukh.
17985 P. V. Swami.
17991 G. V Varwadkar.
PR. AND P. Ch.
17993 A. K. Shah.
PR. AND Hy.
18004 K. Hajaratsaheb.
18009 Patel Rajak
MAR. AND P. Hy.
18023 R. S. Gada.
18025 S. R. Kamball.
18044 M. R. Aradhye.
18045 G. L. Atre.
18047 G. S. Bachuwar.
18054 R. M Baraskar.
18058 V. D. Bhonde.
18059 P. K. Bhonsale.
18061 M. G. Boramankar.
18064 M. J. Chidgupkar.
18073 G. K. Deshmukh.
18074 B. G. Deshpande.
18084 P. D. Dounde.
18086 R. G. Gandhi.
18091 S. V. Gayakwad.
18102 J. A. Gore.
18105 M. R. Gujar.
18107 N. R. Hajare.
18108 B. A. Haldipurkar.
18112 V. G. Jadhav.
18119 L. G. Joshi.
18120 S. G. Joshi.
18121 V. N. Joshi.
18133 V. R. Karkhanis.
18135 S. G. Katkar.
18147 V. S. Kotnis.
18159 S. S. Kulkarni.
18166 P. H. Madkikar.
18173 S. S. Majage.
18178 M. C. Marwadi.
18183 Y R. Moghe.
18186 S. R. Mokashi.
18187 S. R. More.
18191 J. R. Mulay.
18193 I. B. Mulla.
18194 M. N. Nadkar
18195 S. K. Naik.
18198 S. D. Nirwan.
18200 V. P. Pakhare.
18205 S. G. Panse.
18207 U. G. Parkhe
18221 P. V. Puranik.
18225 R. S. Rampure.
18235 M. M. Sapatanekar.
18242 R. J. Shaha.
18251 D. D. Sonar.
18258 K. P. Tendulkar.
18263 S. S. Utpat.
18269 A. D. Vibhute.
18271 A. B. Waskar.
18275 B. W. Zarekar.
SK. AND P. CH.
18278 B. R. Almelkar.
18281 S. B. Deshmane.
18282 N. G. Deshpande.
18283 S. G. Gadre.
18284 K. G. Gore.
18285 V. A. Joshi.
18286 R. V. Karyakarte.
18287 R. M. Keskar.
18289 R. B. Kulkarni.
18291 S. N. Vithal.
PR. AND P. CH.
15292 I. Badesaheb.
MAR. AND P. HY.
18296 V. M. Mehta.
MAR. AND P. CH .
18299 P. K. Ambekar.
18300 V. G. Mhenki.
18301 J. G. Chendvankar.
18302 V K. Daptardar.
18305 R. B. Gavali.
18306 G. R. Gurjar.
18218 C. H. Madkikar.
18320 D. R. Murudkar.
18321 R. Narayan.
18322 P. W. Patki.
18323 A. S. Salunkhe.
18324 V. G. Sathe.
18327 P. D. Tol.

SANGLI CENTRE.

MATRICULATION.
SK AND P. HY.
18333 V. G. More.
SK. AND P. CH.
18236 G. R. Ashtekar.
18337 M. G. Bhadbhade.
18340 L. M. Bhingare.
18341 R. N.

18769 G. V. Barve.
18771 C V Bidnur.
18774 M. R. Choagule.
18777 V. S. Gadre.
18778 V. N. Gandhi.
18779 S. P. Gijare.
18783 D. V. Hasabnis.
18784 K. N. Herwadkar.
18786 A. R. Joshi.
18787 D. P. Joshi.
18790 M. Y. Kakade.
18791 R. A. Kayapure.
18795 N. B. Kuge.
18797 P. M. Lele.
18800 D. D. Patil.
18807 J. V. Vaidya.
18808 S. V. Vaze.

BELGAUM CENTRE.

MATRICULATION.

Sk and B. Z.

18815 J. S Ankale.
18816 G. R. Kalkundri.

Sk. and P. Hy.

18821 R. V. Joshi.
18824 K. S. Prabhu.

Sk. and P. Ch.

18825 G. B. Airsang.
18829 M. S. Arjunwadkar.
18832 R. B. Betgeri.
18837 S. V. Borkar.
18838 B. S. Burji.
18839 L. K. Chambhar.
18840 M. V. Chandagadkar.
18845 B. G. Chitnis.
18846 S. S. Dandvatimath.
18847 H. G. Deodhar.
18848 B. M. Deshpande.
18850 K S. Deshpande.
18851 M. V. Deshpande.
18853 V. N. Deshpande.
18858 D. Y. Durgannavar.
18860 L. K. Gad.
18861 V. D. Gadre.
18864 N. V. Gejji.
18866 R. B. Ginde.
18872 S. S. Gowdar.
18874 M. C. Gujar.
18876 B. C. Gujjar.
18878 B. B. Hanamannavar.
18881 G. R. Hegde.
18882 T. M. Hegde.
18885 B. R. Ingale.
18887 D. B. Jadhav.
18892 B. B. Kale.
18893 B. K. Kamat.
18894 B. A. Kamat.
18895 N. V. Kamat.
18899 D. V. Khasnis.
18901 A. P. Kudchadkar.
18902 V. V. Kudl.
18904 D. A. Kulkarni.
18905 D. D. Kulkarni.
18908 P. V. Kulkarni.
18912 V. K. Kulkarni.
18919 V. R. Mudkatti.
18921 S. S. Mutalik.
18928 G. R. Nargundkar.
18931 N. B. Nazare.
18936 M. V. Pandit.
18941 R. B. Patil.
18942 S. D. Patravali.
18943 H. L. Phadake.
18947 H. B. Potdar.
18949 A. P. Potnis.
18950 V. R. Prasade.
18952 M. R. Rege.
18954 S. K. Rittl.
18956 N. M. Salelkar.
18961 V. R. Savadatti.
18962 V. V. Shah.
18965 V. G. Shinde.
18966 B. G. Shirgurkar.
18967 L. S. Soman.
18968 V. V. Sunthankar.
18969 S. G. Tilve.
18971 V. J. Vaingankar.
18972 S. P. Walwekar.

Pr. and B. Z.

18986 M. S. Maktedar.
18995 D. N. Akkivat.
18996 M. R. Attar.
18997 J. M. W. A. K. Bandukwalla.
19002 H. S. Inamdar.
19006 A. W. U. Momin.
19012 P. A. Patil.
19016 D. K. Shaikh.

Fr. and P. Hy.

19019 M. A. R. Carvalho.
19020 M. B. Bacosta.
19021 I. S. De Coelho.
19022 A. F. Nazareth.
19023 M. Reis.

Fr. and P. Ch.

19025 L. Callegarin.
19026 E. V. Dalgado.
19027 V. N. Deenadayalu
19029 C. D'Souza.
19032 A. M. Fernandes,
19035 R. S. Kenkre,
19036 H. E. Machado.
19037 S. G. Madiman.
19039 M. A. Renoldi.
19049 J. Sala.

Lat. and P. Ch.

19052 R. M. Dalgado.
19053 R. A. Dalgado.
19054 S. A. De Sa.
19055 F. De Souza.
19056 L. P. De Souza.
19057 A. S Dias.
19058 A. D. D'Lima.
19059 A. C. C. Dourado.
19061 L. D'Silva.
19063 F. J. C. D'Souza.
19064 F. X. A. D'Souza.
19065 M. D'Souza.
19066 V. D'Souza.
19068 A. A. Fernandez.
19069 E. A. Fernandes.
19070 J. L. Gomes.
19071 J. R. Lobo.
19072 F. A. B. D. P. Miranda.
19073 R. G. Mody.
19074 J. Nazareth.
19075 P. R. Pereira.
19076 A. F. S. Pinto.
19077 R. Pinto
19078 A. C. T. Rodrigues.
19079 C. Rodrigues.
19080 M. Rodrigues.
19081 J. B. Soares.

MAR. AND B. Z.

19099 K. R. Kulkalli.
19112 L. N. Phadatare.
19117 R. D. Sawani.
19124 Y. S. Chandgadkar.
19127 V. V. Damle.
19128 N. R. Desai.
19137 L. M. Gogate.
19139 A. N. Gunaji.
19143 Y. G. Hebbalkar.
19153 B. M. Karajagikar.
19162 M. S. Kulkarni.
19167 S. V. Kulkarni.
19173 G. G. Medak.
19174 L. G. Medak.
19193 N. G. Powar,
19194 Shanta Prakash,
19195 V. L. Rane,
19197 A. R. Redkar,
19210 J. S. Solapure,
19211 C. S. Soman,
19225 L. K. Aravkar,
19235 N. V. Bichu,
19237 N. V. Bondre,
19241 M. V. Dabholkar,
19242 T. V. Dalvi,
19246 A. V. Desai,
19257 M. D. Dhopeshkar,
19263 C. M. Godbole,
19264 V. M. Gogte,
19268 V. R. Govande,
19270 N. V. Gude,
19272 C. G. Hanshetti,
19275 A. G. Huibatte,
19276 R. B. Jadhav,
19279 G. T. Kadam,
19280 N. P. Kakatkar,
19285 B. D. Kamat,
19294 A. A. Kasar,
19298 G. A. Khot,
19299 R. D. Kittur,
19305 K. D. Kulkarni,
19306 K. S. Kulkarni,
19308 R. K. Kulkarni,
19309 S. D. Kulkarni,
19310 S. R. Kulkarni,
19314 B. A. Latthe,
19316 M. L. Mahajan,
19317 V. R. Mahale,
19326 V. P. Mirajkar,
19327 G. S. Mirje,
19337 P. N. Nevgi,
19345 S. B. Pathan,
19347 A. B. Patil,
19352 S. S. Patwardhan,
19355 G. R. Phatak,
19356 T. B. Pingat,
19357 M. A. Potdar,
19358 G. A. Prabhu Patkar,
19365 D. A. Sabnis,
19366 P. A. Sabnis,
19367 P. B. Sabnis,
19369 V. B. Sardesai,
19370 R. V. Saudagar,
19376 S. G. Shirodkar,
19377 M. B. Solapure,
19378 S. B. Solapurkar,
19383 S. D. Vaidya,
19385 M. S. Vengurlekar,,
19387 D. G. Yadwad,

GUJ. AND P.HY.

19392 A. B. Kurne,

KAN AND P.HY.

19397 P. S. Allikatti,
19400 A. R. Bangalore,
19408 S. D. Inamdar,
19421 M. K. Lokare,
19422 Rosa Luther,
19425 A. G. Mangalwedhekar.
19441 Krupay Siddappa,

KAN AND P.CH.

19446 R. G. Babladi,
19451 R. H. V. Benjers,
19457 B. M. Burli,
19464 V. R. Deshpande,
19466 N. B. Dharwarkar,
19469 Mary D'Silva,
19474 M. J. Gonsalves,
19475 T. N. Gotti,
19478 Y. M. Harkuni,
19479 M. S. Heddurshetty,
19480 G. T. Hegde,
19484 V. R. Hiremath,
19487 M. M. Horatti,
19491 M. N. Inamdar,
19492 R. R. Inamdar,
19494 M. S. Jedi,
19496 G. B. Juktimath,
19498 B. T. Kagati,
19506 K. P. Karadi,
19510 M. L. Khavatgop,
19511 K. G. Kittur,
19517 K. R. Kulkarni,
19518 K. R. Kulkarni,
19532 N. V. Madalageri,
19533 A. S. Mahajan,
19535 M. M. Mahantashetti,
19536 P. B. Mahuli,
19538 R. K. Mangalore,
19539 G. S. Masali,
19541 C. M. Mathapati,
19547 A. S. Naik,
19549 H. M. Naik,
19553 V. V Namanna,
19555 M. B. Nooli,
19572 M. L. Rashinkar,
19574 S. G. Revannavar,
19581 H. V. Shanbhag,
19582 R. V. Shanbhag,
19583 S. S. Chendri,
19596 S. G. Shilvant,
19592 M. M. Teggihalli,
19596 B. G. Turmari,
19597 S. C. Ullegaddi,
19598 M. S. Upp'n,
19609 S. C. Utagi,
19606 I. S. Yalmalli.

FORT. AND P.HY.

19627 L. M. Saldanha,
19631 M. I. F. J. Tovar' D'ias,
19632 R. Vallis,

PORT. AND P.CH.

19640 S. Y. Bhisse,
19641 F. R. Borges,
19642 V. S. Borkar,
19649 C. J. Da Veiga,
19650 A. F. V. D'costa,
19651 A. V. D'costa,
19652 F. X. D'costa,
19654 J. G. D'cruz,
19656 P. M. Demelo,
19657 R. W. D. Demelo,
19658 C. M. Desouza,
19659 C. L. J. Desouza,
19663 A. M. D'mello,
19664 R. R. C. D'mello,
19671 S. V. Kudchodkar,
19674 I. J. A. Mascarenhas,
19676 A. X. M. Mendes,
19678 N. Da Guia Moniz,
19679 I. C. Monteiro,
19683 S. R. Naik,
19686 H. Noronha,
19688 A. M. Prataprao Sardesai,
19689 A. C. Do Rosario Rodrigues,
19691 L. B. Rodrigues,
19692 P. S. Dacruz Rodrigues,
19693 S. X. C. J. F. Rodrigues,
19694 C. V. Rose,
19695 R. D. Sakhardande
19696 V. V. Sakhardande,
19697 O. N. A. Saldanha,
19699 S. Sequeira,
19700 R. D. J. F. Soares,
19701 S. A. C. Soares,
19703 S. J. Torrado,

Matriculation in part)

SK. AND P.HY.

19706 M. M. Warty,

SK. AND P.CH.

19708 P. K. Bengeri.
19710 N. W. Biliangadi,
19711 S. G. Chikali,
19712 M. G. Desai,
19713 V. K. Edurkar,
19714 K. V. Ghatage
19715 P. H. Kaulgood,
19717 G. S. Kulkarni,
19718 K. S. Kulkarni,
19726 K. N. Tigadi,

MAR. AND P.HY.

19738 R. H. Gaikwad,
19741 S. B. Konnur,

MAR. AND P.CH.

19752 V. N. Avadhani,
19756 L. D. Gaekwad.
19765 R. R. Kamat,
19769 H. D. Latkar,
19776 D. P. Patil,
19777 R. D. Patil,
19783 S. D. Sontake,
19784 D. G. Sowani,

KAN. AND P.HY.

19789 A. B. Patil,

KAN. AND P.CH.

19791 A. T. Bilgi,
19797 D. G. Joshi,
19805 N. C. Math,
19810 R. V. Naik,

PORT AND P.CH.

19823 F. D. D'cruz,

BIJAPUR CENTRE.

Matriculation

SK. AND P. HY.

19825 R. K. Kulkarni,

SK. AND P.CH.

19829 A. A. Alagundgi,
19835 V. Y. Bhobe,
19844 N. R. Deshpande,
19847 L. V. Godbole,
19848 M. K. Godse,
19852 C. M. Indi,
19853 H. B. Jorapur,
19857 G. H. Kadgadkal,
19859 T. M. Kalpavriksh,
19863 M. A. Karkun,
19865 A. H. Katti,
19870 A. M. Kembhavi,
19873 B. G. Kulkarni,
19877 S. K. Kulkarni,
19878 S. A. Kulkarni,
19883 P. C. Marwadi,
19890 V. R. Onkar,
19894 K. M. Patankar,
19895 B. K. Patil,
19897 S. V. Patil,
19898 B. S. Pawar,
19899 B. S. Potdar,
19900 M. V. Prabhu,
19901 B. R. Rohidekar,
19902 P. M. Sanzgiri,
19904 K. R. Sharma,
19905 P. N. Shirguppi,
19916 A. L. Alurker,

PR. AND P.CH.

19921 K. S. Inamdar,
19926 S. A. Jahagirdar,
19932 A. G. M. Shaikh.
19933 R. J. Tata.

MAR. AND P. HY.

19937 V. B. Karandikar.

MAR. AND P. CH.

19948 V. K. Godse.
19956 M. B. Kanashetti.
19964 S. R. Pitambare.

GUJ. AND P. CH.

19969 P. T. Shah.

KAN AND P. HY.

19974 K. R. Desai.
19976 M. A. Dodkundi.

KAN. AND P. CH.

19935 N. V. Abbigeri.
19989 G. G. Anikhindi.
19991 A. Y. Annigeri.
19992 M. C. Antin.
19993 H. R. Arakeri.
19994 K. N. Arbatti.
20000 V. A. Bankar.
20005 A. G. Bilgi.
20006 D. P. Biradar.
20007 B. D. Biradar (alias Danappa.)
20016 S. B. Dandawati.
20024 P. A. Deshpande.
20030 R. Y. Dharwadkar.
20035 B. N. Galagali
20037 R. V. Ghaisas.
20045 S. S. Halliyavar.
20047 H. S. Havaldar.
20051 N. H. Hodlur.
20060 R. Y. Jadhav.
20072 V. B. Joshi.
20080 G. R. Kalkeri,
20083 G. B. Kavi.
20099 R. N. Kawtal.
20091 N. V. Kerur.
20093 E. B. Koneri.
20096 V. R. Kulkarni.
20093 B. R. Kulkarni.
20102 I. R. Kulkarni.
20106 P. S Kulkarni.
20112 V. K. Kulkarni.
20122 M. R. Managoli,
20123 S. R. Mareguddi.
20124 K. T. Masur.
20132 K. V. Mirji.
20143 H. R. Naganoor.
20145 M. N. Nagavi.
20146 R. B. Nargund.
20155 A. K. Parashetti.
20157 A. B. Patil.
20161 B. S. Patil.
20163 K. T. Patil.
20171 M. D. Patil.
20172 N. P. Patil.
20176 S. B. Patil.
20184 P. A. Pujari.
20185 B. S. Punekar.
20186 S. T. Puranik.
20188 G. B. Rajaput.
20192 G. B. Sangam.
20198 A. K. Shimikeri.
20207 S. M. Vastrad.
20210 R. S. Wali.

Matriculation (in part)

Sk. and P. Ch.

20216 P. V. Ankalikar.
20219 G. N. Kulkarni.
20222 P. A. Yadwad.

Kan. and P. Ch.

20236 V. S. Deshpande.
20238 S. Y. Dharwadkar.
20241 S. S. Jidigi.
20242 K. B. Jorapur.
20243 V. K. Joshi.
20244 B. P. Kalkeri.
20245 S. M. Kanboor.
20246 P. S. Kazi.
20250 M. K. Kulkarni.
20260 S. B. Shivagonda.
20264 H. K. Zalki.

NASIK CENTRE.

Matriculation

Sk. and P. Hy.

20265 M. H. Patwardhan.

Sk. and P. Ch.

20266 P. P. Agashe.
20267 P. L. Anagal.
20268 D. N. Athavale.
20269 A. N. Barve.
20271 G. T. Bhat.
20275 T. S. Deshapande.
20277 R. L. Gadgil.
20279 M. N. Gayhani.
20281 A. K. Gujarati.
20283 D. P. Joshi.
20286 V. H. Joshi.
20287 Y. C. Karandikar.
20289 N. Y. Ketkar.
20294 V. N. Khedkar.
20295 V. B. Khedlekar.
20296 R. J. Kolhatkar.
20297 R. N. Koranne.
20298 L. R. Ketnis.
20304 N. R. Kulkarni.
20306 V. T. Mahajan.
20307 V. S. Marathe.
20310 P. M. Nabar.
20311 S. M. Nabar.
20312 D. R. Nemade.
20313 S. G. Nimgaonkar.
20314 V. D. Nirokhekar.
20316 R. B. Patil.
20320 B. G. Pradhan.
20323 L. J. Pundlik.
20324 N. A. Rahalkar.
20326 D. K. Rege.
20327 K. S. Sant.
20330 S. P. Sohoni.
20332 N. D. Tilak.
20334 P. J. Upasani.
20335 G. M. Vaidya.
20337 R. C. Vaidya.

PR. AND P. CH.

20344 E. H. Cooper.
20346 V. A. Daftari.
20348 E. J. Eduljie.
20351 N. H. Kapadia.
20362 A. M. Shaikh.
20367 M. H. F. Shaikh.
20369 D. E. Sukhia.
20371 G. R. Advani.
20373 P. C. Engineer.
20376 N. N. Patel.
20377 S. M. Shinde.

AR. AND P. CH.

20380 B. S. A. Shaikh.
20387 M. S. Ahire.
20393 R. B. Belgaonkar.
20414 M. S. Chandekar.
20420 S. G. Chavare.
20424 N. G. Damle.
20425 R. B. Dandekar.
20429 V. G. Dateer.
20434 S. S. Deshmukh.
20441 R. M. Dhakane.
20443 K. I. Dhande.
20444 R. D. Dhase.
20446 T. A. Divaker.
20447 P. V. Dusing.
20449 H. Y. Gangurde.
20452 P. R. Garud.
20463 C V. Gupte.
20467 V. N. Hingne.
20474 S. V. Jathar.
20475 N. K. Jogalekar.
20479 M. S. Joshi.
20480 P. G. Joshi.
20482 R. S. Jujale.
20484 T. D. Kadam.
20487 D. B. Kale.
20489 C. M. Kalsekar.
20491 H. J. Kapadwala.
20493 D. L. Karanjgaonkar.
20494 Y. D. Karke.
20496 V. G. Kathe.
20498 M. C. Khade.
20502 V. K. Khopkar.
20504 S. G. Kshirsagar.
20505 B. A. Kulkarni.
20506 B. B. Kulkarni.
20510 E. J. Kulkarni.
20511 G. K. Kulkarni.
20517 P. N. Kulkarni.
20518 R. E. Kulkarni.
20525 V. V. Limaye.
20527 C. T. Mahajani.
20530 R. S. Mali.
20531 R. A. Malpathak.
20533 V. S. Maralkar.
20554 C. R. Patankar.
20555 S. N. Patankar.
20563 P. D. Phalke.
20565 M. C. Raje.
20572 R. B. Sali.
20582 R. A. Shinde.
20589 S. G. Shinde.
20598 N. T. Taskar.
20601 B. V. Thuse.
20604 S. G. Tongaonkar.
20608 W. G. Wadhavkar.
20609 R. D. Waishampayan.

KAN. AND P. CH.

20613 R. M. K. Abdul.

UR. AND P. CH.

20614 M. P. M. Shaikh,

MATRICULATION (IN PART)

SK. AND P. CH.

20615 V. N. Chakranarayan.
20616 B. D. Dani.
20621 S. G. Oka.
20623 N. V. Patwardhan.
20624 M. R. Waidya.
20625 T. W. Waidya.
20626 M. K. Wani.
20627 R. V. Warti.

FR. AND P. CH.

20629 B. R. Taraporevala.

MAR. AND P. CH.

20631 M. V. Behere.
20635 K. K. Deshpande.
20638 P. G. Gupte.
20640 S. S. Jadhav.
20641 V. V. Jagade.
20642 K. G. Janorkar.
20644 U. J. Joshi.
20650 V. K. Khopkar.
20653 G. M. Kulkarni.
20654 G. V. Kulkarni.
20658 R. D. Nimkar.
20668 D. S. Shejwalkar.
20671 P. D. Sonar.
20672 B. V. Thuse.

DHULIA CENTRE.

SK. AND P. CH.

20677 S. J. Anklikar.
20678 M. P. Badhe.
20679 V. B. Bapat.
20681 G. D. Bendale.
20685 B. P. Chaudhari.
20687 H. D. Chaudhari.
20691 M. D. Dalal.
20694 S. B. Deshmukh.
20695 N. C. Deshpande.
20696 S. R. Deshpande.
20702 P. G. Girdhar.
20705 J. N. Gujarathi.
20706 K. N. Gulve.
20708 R. G. Gupte.
20711 D. D. Jawarkar.
20712 V. D. Jeurkar.
20715 Y. D. Joshi.
20716 H. S. Kale.
20720 M. G. Karkare.
20723 R. G. Khadke.
20726 S. J. Karnik.
20727 M. R. Kothawale.
20729 L. M. Kukade
20731 A. K. Kulkarni.
20732 G. P. Kulkarni.
20733 G. S. Kulkarni.
20735 R. G. Kulkarni.
20738 M. G. Madane.
20739 K. R. Mahajan.
20740 M. B. Mahajan.
20741 M. K. Mahajan.
20742 R. G. Mankad.
20748 L. G. Mohadikar.
20750 C. V. Natu.
20755 S. V. Patani.
20757 M. K. Patankar.
20759 H. H. Pathak.
20761 D. K. Patil.
20762 D. K. Patil.
20763 G. D. Patil.
20766 P. L. Patil.
20767 R. S. Patil.
20769 B. G. Patwardhan.
20775 V. B. Puranik.
20777 V. V. Sahasrabudhe.
29778 G. R. Sakalkar.
20781 B. B. Shimpi.
20782 C. T. Shimpi.
20785 D. D. Sonar.
20791 S. S. Tiwari.
20792 K. A. Vadhavekar.
20812 I. A. S. Mohammad.
20813 J. A. M. A. Mohammed.
20826 A. S. G. Shaikh.

AR. AND P. CH.

20838 H. Mazharuddin.
20839 A. H. Qamruddin.

MAR. AND P. CH.

20873 P. S. Adhav.
20879 O. S. Bairagi.
20888 V. T. Bhalerao.
20893 V. G. Bhat.
20894 J. R. Bhate.
20898 T. G. Bhavsar.
20900 O. M. Bhawsar.
20902 D. V. Bholay.
20905 A. K. Bhure.
20916 K. M. Chaudhari.
20923 R. L. Chaudhari.
20926 T. Y. Chaudhari.
20929 V. C. Chaudhari.
20946 S. G. Dahale.
20949 S. A. Damle.
20962 G. D. Deshpande.
20967 R. K. Deshpande.
20988 M. R. Gujarathi.
20989 R. A. Gujarathi.
21015 H. R. Joshi.
21631 A. D. Kalanke.
31036 M. A. Kanade.
21037 P. S. Kant.
21039 I. R. Karnik.
21041 S. N. Kate.
21045 M. G. Khirwadkar.
21050 D. C. Kolte,
21068 J. M. Kulkarni.
21074 P. Y. Kulkarni.
21089 N. B. Lele.
21096 D. D. Mahajan.
21103 S. S. Mahajan.
21104 V. K. Mahajan.
21107 N. T. Mali.
21109 G. V. Marathe.
21115 M. L. Marwadi.
21121 R. G. Moghe.
21132 M. M. Nhavi,
21133 M. F. Nhavi,
21148 G. K. Pathak,
21164 H. J. Patil,
21200 K. K. Phade
21216 B. S. Prayag.
21231 G. L. Sahasrabudhe.
21244 K. P. Sathe.
21248 M. O. Shaha.
21263 G. P. Shirwalkar.
21265 C. Shivpal.
21267 R. P. Shukla.
21268 B. D. Sonalkar.
21297 N. R. Upasani.
21305 R. P. Vartak.
21328 V. U. Wayakole.
21329 S. V. Welhankar.

Matriculation In Part)

SK. AND P. Ch.

21337 M. V. Joshi
21340 B. B. Marwadi.
21341 R. K. Nandedkar.
21342 T. T. Odhekar.
21343 N. S. Patil.
21344 R. T. Pendse.

FR. AND PHY.

21346 M. S. M. A Kazi

AR. AND P.CH.

21349 M. Y. A. K. Shaikh

Mar. and D. Sc.

21350 V. S. Patole.

Mar and P. Ch.

21358 R. B. Buva.
21359 N. N Chandorkar.
21363 S S Choudhari.
21369 W. P. Joshi,
21380 U. R. Marwadi
21385 N. G. Nhavi.
21400 S. T. Shimpi
21403 K. S. Tembekar.
21408 V. G. Yardi.

Guj. and P. Ch.

21409 M. S Chohan.

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Matriculation.

Sk. and P. Ch.

21412 V. M. Ashar.
21413 M. K. Bengali
21414 C. D. Bhatt.
21416 J. N. Bhatt.
21417 V. J. Bhatt.
21421 M. A. Desai.
21422 R. S. Dhuri.
21424 C. D. Jesrani.
21425 J. V. Joshi.
21427 R. L. Lilwa.
21431 K. K Nanavaty.
21432 M. C. Padia.
21434 S. L. Parab.
21436 B. R. Rach.
21438 G. D. Rathod.
21440 K. M. Raval.
21442 B. M. Shah.
21443 C. B. Shah.
21444 K. N. Shah.
21447 L. M. Thaker.
21448 D. R. Upadhyay.
21449 G. D. Ved.
21450 V. V. Vithlani.
21451 R. H Vora.
21452 S. C. Yadav.

Pr and D. Sc.

21454 A. S. Hidayatullah.

Pr. and P. Hy.

21455 E. O. Browne.
21461 A. M. Shaikh.

Pr. and P. Ch.

21462 A. K. Abassi.
21464 S. M. Antani.
21468 J. B. Babra.
21469 S. A. Baledina.
21470 A. M. H. Baloch,
21475 D. P. Batra,
21478 G. G. Bhangar
21481 N. D. Bhojwani,
21483 S. A. Bukhari,
21491 F. K. Daver,
21500 I. A. Girana,
21507 J. G. Joshi,
21513 Y. J. Khatri,
21528 A. K. Mahermohd.
21529 D. P. Makhijani.
21530 M. P. Makhijani.
21536 B. R. Minwalla.
21544 S. V. Peerwani.
21553 M. G. Sanghvi.
21555 M. S. M. H. S. Sayyid.
21556 A. H. Sethna.
21565 K. A. Suhag.
21569 I. A. Talib.
21570 U. R. Udeshi.
21572 P. S. Vaishnav.
21573 S. D. Wadhvani.

FR. AND D. SC.

21577 J. H. Billimoria.
21581 P. T. Irani.
21592 D. S. Shahookar.
21593 T. A. Tamboli.

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21594 M. Athaide.
21618 R. Sequeira.
21611 F. A. Turner.

FR. AND P. CH.

21617 J. K. Clubwala.
21619 L. D'Costa.
21626 J. Gomes.
21627 S. H. Gursahani.
21628 G. C. Khubchandani.
21635 B. D. Nanwaney
21641 E. Rocha.
21642 G. H. Sant.
21643 P. K. Shah.

LAT. AND P. CH.

21650 S. A. Aryne.
21653 C. R. Castellino.
21654 A. Cordeiro.
21655 V. D'lima.
21660 A. D'souza.
21663 P. Fernandes.
21670 S. A. Khan.
21675 F. Mascarenhas.
21633 F. Pinto.
21684 I. Pinto.
21687 P. Sequira.
21689 F. Shroff.

AR. AND P. CH.

21695 H. G. Afghan.
21698 S. G. Arain.
21702 A. M. Jakhro.
21712 M. N. Rawat.
21716 M. Y. Ata-Ur-R. Sheikh.

MAR. AND P. CH.

21723 S. S. Chincholker.

GUJ. & P. CH.

21764 N. M. Bhinde.
21768 R. K Budhbhatti.
21777 T. R. Desai.
21781 P. L. Dholakia.
21783 B. T. Gajria.
21793 T. M. Jikar.
21801 S. H. Khoja.
21810 G. P. Mehta.
21828 P. J. Popat.
21844 J. M. Sheth.
21847 M. K. Tanna
21848 T. P. Thakarar.
21852 G. D. Upadhyay.

SIN. & D. SC.

21859 R. P. Bhojwani.
21862 M. P. Punwani.

SIN. & P. HY

21873 D. M. Assudani ,
21880 L. T. Bajaj,
21882 T. M. Batrani,
21885 T C. Bhagat,
21886 N. N. Bhagnani,
21887 V. W. Bhagia,
21896 S. T. Bhojnani,
21899 K. P. Bhorwani.
21910 G. P. Chellaney,
21912 S. S. Chhatwani,
21918 N. J. Garani,
21919 S. I. Gehani.
21924 R. S. Gurnani,
21930 K. R. Hingorani.
21934 P. S Jadhwani.
21945 T. G. Kaku,
21947 T V. Karamchandani.
21955 M. T. Khatri.
21957 H. C. Khilnani,
21962 L. G. Kotwani,
21976 K. F. Malkani,
21930 A. K. Mansharamani,
22000 B. T. Motwani.
22005 K. G. Narainsingani.
22008 S. T. Panjani.
22014 K. D. Punwani.
22027 A. N. Sapra.
22041 N. M. Tilokani.
22058 C. D. Wadhwani.

SIN. AND P. CH.

22058 M. Abichandani.
22061 D. R. Advani.
22067 M. P. Advani.
22069 N. B. Advani.
22073 R. S. Advani.
22078 T. V. Advaney.
22083 G. T. Ahuja.
22084 N. D. Ailani.
22085 D. R. Aina.
22086 M. R. Aina.
22087 M. K. Ajbani.
22088 L. B. Ajwani.
22090 T. B. Alimchandani.
22091 A. K. Almani.
22092 A. C. Ambwani.
22093 A. S. Amesar.
22095 S. V. Asnany.
22096 G. V. Aswani.
22097 M. B. Aswani.
22098 O. D. Aswani.
22100 D. V. Atmaramani.
22103 H. S. Bachani.
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22105 L. G. Badlaney.
22106 L. M. Badlani.
22107 D. T. Bajaj.
22113 N. J. Batra.
22114 A. K. Baxani.
22116 H. D. Bhagnani.
22118 T. D. Bhagwanani
22119 G. S. Bhagwani.
22122 K. P. Bhatia.
22124 R. G. Bhatia.
22125 A. G. Bhavnani.
22126 B. D. Bhavnani.
22127 D. K. Bhavnani.
22128 D. G. Bhojwani.
22132 K. K. Bhutto.
22133 G. P. Bidichandani.
22136 M. Bijlani.
22137 G. V. Boolani.
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22142 A.-R. B. Butt.
22148 D. N. Chandananl.
22150 M. M. Chandiramaney.
22152 H. C. Chandiramani.
22154 V. G. Chandiramani.
22159 K. J. Chandwani.
22162 G. J. Chatnani.
22167 L. J. Chhapru.
22170 K. D. Chotrani.
22177 G. U. Dayani.
22178 J. B. Dayani.
22179 N. R. Dhanvani.
22185 K. K. Dudani.
22188 M. S. Gebi.
22189 T. B. Gianani.
22194 G. M. Gidwani.
22197 N. N. Gidwani.
22198 J. C. Godhwani.
22201 D. V. Goindani.
22296 C. A. Gurbani
22210 C. T. Gursahani
22211 T. A. Gursahani.
22215 H. B. Harisinganl
22216 J. G. Harisinghani
22223 S. B. Hemrajani
22224 C. H. Hingoraney.
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22244 S. B. Israni.
22248 G. N. Jagasia.
22253 B. M. Jagtiani.
22256 L. V. Jagtiani.
22257 P. G. Jagtiani.
22259 C. G. Jagwani.
22260 K. G. Jaisinghani.
22261 N. C. Jajani.
22262 G. T. Jethmalaney.
22267 M. S. Jhurani.
22272 D. G. Kaltari,
22277 K. D. Kazi,
22279 T. D. Kewalramaney,
22281 H. V. Kewalramani,
22283 J. G. Kewalramani,
22284 J. J. Kewalramani,
22285 K. B. Khalsa,
22287 D. P. Khatar,
22288 K. S. Khatar,
22290 G. N. Khatwani,
22291 M. N. Khiani,
22292 M. T. Khilnaney,
22294 G. S. Khilnani,
22295 L. H. Khilnani,
22296 V. K. Khilnani,
22297 V. S. Khilnani,
22299 S. G. H. Khoja,
22300 W. D. Khubchandani,
22304 H. B. Kirpalani,
22306 L. M. Kirpalani,
22307 L. A. Kirpalani,
22308 N. H. Kirpalani.
22309 T. K. Kirpalani.
22311 C. B. Kokal,
22312 D. N. Kripalani,
22314 G. F. Ladhani,
22316 C. W. Lalchandani,
22317 M. R. Lalchandani,
22318 P. U. Lalchandani,
22321 D. H. Lalwani,
22323 M. N. Lalwani,
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22327 G. J. Lekhwani,
22331 F. P. Lukyari,
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22333 B. B. Lula,
22337 T. D. Makhijani,
22340 A. M. J. Mallah,
22342 B. M. Mamtani,
22344 J. D. Mangaldassani,
22346 C. L. Manghnani,
22350 C. J. Mansukhani,
22364 H. M. A. Memon,
22366 M. P. Memon,
22379 G. H. Mirchandani,
22381 P. M. Mirchandani,
22383 S. T. Mirchandani,
22384 T. B. Mirchandani
22386 H. K. Moorjani,
22387 G. J. Motiani,
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22390 G. N. Motwani,
22391 J. B. Motwani,
22393 K. G. Motwani,
22394 L. N. Motwani,
22396 L. D. Mulchandani.
22397 R. S. Mulchandani,
22400 H. D. Nainani,
22402 S. M. Nanikani,
22405 V. P. Nathani.
22408 T. N. Nenani,
22414 S. A. Panjwani,
22415 D. A. Parchani,
22417 G. C. Pardasani,
22418 M. N. G. Pathan,
22425 K. G. Punwani,
22426 H. G. M. Quadri,
22428 D. M. G. Qureshi,
22429 S. G. Rahujo,
22430 R. V. Raisinghaney,
22431 C. C. Raisinghani,
22433 M. P. Raisinghani,
22435 P. N. Raisinghani,
22436 T. M. Raisinghaney,
22438 G. K. Rajwani,
22439 U. M. Ramchandaney,
22440 A. U. Ramchandani,
22441 J. M. Ramchandani,
22443 S. K. Ramrakhiani
22447 H. L. Rijhwani,
22456 T. B. Samtani,
22458 K. J. Shahaney,
22459 K. S. Shahani,
22463 M. J. Shahani,
22464 S. N. Shahani,
22469 S. M. J. Shaikh,
22471 K. Shewaramani,
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22473 C. K. Shivdasani,
22476 M. P. Shivdasani,
22479 J. H. Sidhwani,
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22482 J G. Sipahimalani
22488 H. U. Sujansinghani,
22493 K. L. Tahilramani,
22494 M. A. Talpur,
22496 K. D. Tanwarmalani,
22497 A. N. Teckchandani,
22500 L. J. Tekwaney ,
22501 G. V. Thadaney ,
22502 S. V. Thadhaney,
22508 L. T. Tinnani.
22510 S. L. Toiani,
22514 A. M. H. Ursani,
22515 C. L. Utamchandani.
22516 N. S. Vachhaney,
22517 P. B. Vachhaney.
22519 J. B. Vasandani.
22521 R. P. Vaswaney,
22522 S. F. Vaswaney,
22523 C. T. Vaswani,
22524 D. J. Vaswani,
22526 L. C. Vaswani,
22527 A. J. Vazirani,
22528 R. J. Vazirani,
22531 S. N. Visirani,
22533 M. J. Vidhani,
22534 M. J. Vunjani.
22535 D. K. Wadhwani.
22537 I. L. Wadhwani.
22544 K. R. Arora.
22547 S. H. S. Hafiz,
22552 R. B. Maniktala,

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22561 B. Brooke,
22566 M. S. K. A. M.
22571 J. S. B. Mullick,
22578 T. G. Sardana,
22580 M. H. Sheikh,

HIND. & P.HY.

22585 M. G. Pande.

HIND. & P.CH.

22587 S. R. Bahry,
22588 M. G. Binani,
22592 R. T. Ghai,
22593 K. V. Gundecha,
22596 S. H. Khaneja.
22597 B. V. Khanna,
22598 R. K. U. Mahrotra
22602 H. Nichani,
22605 S. G. Sapra,
22606 H. G. Saurastri,
22607 B. G. R. Talwar.
22608 D. G. Talwar,
22609 S. H. P. Tewari.

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22611 S. D. Dhulap,
22613 K. B. Pania,

PR. & P.CH.

22614 K. K. Assi.
22616 A. M. G. A. Chagla
22620 M. F. Qureshi,

FR. & D.Sc.

22622 P.E. Taraporewala.
22623 C. Ferro.
22624 D. A. Gidwani,
22625 C. K. Manghirlani,

LAT. & P.CH.

22628 A. X. D'Souza,
22631 L. Mascarenhas,

MAR. & P.CH.

22637 V. S. Chavan,
22639 M. K. Vaidya,

GUJ. & P.CH.

22642 J. R. Dave,
22644 H. S. Mehta,
22645 M. S. Dudhia,
22648 M. G. Kachar,
22649 L. G. Nathani,
22650 N. B. Parekh,
22651 K. N. Parmar,
22652 K. A. Pedliker,

SIN. & P.HY.

22664 G. R. Battija,
22665 L. C. Bathija,
22666 K. J. Bhambhani,
22668 K. M. Gulabrani,
22669 K. R. Gulrajani.
22670 B. G. Hardasani.
22671 H. S. Harpalani.
22673 V. K. Jani.
22674 G. N. Jham,
22678 K. W. Lalwani,
22681 H. M. A. Mughal,
22685 U. L. Sewani,
22688 D. M. Wadhwani,

SIN. & P.CH.

22692 K. W. Allmchandani,
22693 A. M. K. Akhoond,
22694 H. R. N. Akhund,
22696 L. B. Bellani,
22699 R. D. Bhatia,
22702 P. G. Bhavnani,
22703 R. P. Bhavnani,
22704 J. K. Bhojwani.
22705 A. J. Bijlani,
22707 A. U. Changrani,
22708 P. R

22954 S. T. Chainani.
22964 R. T. Chodhri.
22966 R. B Chopra.
22972 K. B. Daryanani.
22973 L. K. Daryanani.
22983 D. T. Dolaramani.
22985 H. D. Gangaramani.
22988 G. M. Gidvani.
22990 G. N. Gidwani.
22994 P. N. Gidwani.
22996 C. K. Ghuria.
22999 M. C. Grach.
23001 J. H. Gulrajani.
23002 K. H. Gulrajani.
23005 K. U. Gurnani.
23009 N. T. Hathiramani
23011 T. J. Hathiramani
23013 H. J. Hingorani,
23015 D. R. Hirnandani.
23017 P. R. Hiranandani.
23023 S. J. Hotchandani.
23025 P. A. Idnani.
23026 P. M. Idnani.
23034 H. N. Jashnani.
23035 C. B. Jeswani.
23037 J. K. Jetley.
23038 H. K. Jhangiani.
23043 L. R. Jhuramalani
23044 V. S. Jhuramalani
23046 N. B. Kaku.
23052 A. M. Kazi
23053 A. A. Kazi.
23056 G. K. Kewalramani.
23058 M. P. Khalsa
23061 H. S. Khemchandani.
23064 K. S. Khilnaney.
23065 G. N. Khoja.
23066 M. M. H. Khoja.
23067 R. D. Khushalani.
23068 K. P. Kirpalaney.
23071 P. C. Kirpalani.
23079 A. A. Kureshi.
23083 V. P. Lachani.
23084 R. B. Laghani.
23085 T. W. Lakhnani.
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23106 G. B. Malkani.
23107 K. T. Malkani.
23114 S. U. Malkani.
23115 S. G. Malkani.
23121 A. H. Mansukhani.
23122 B. N. Mansukhani.
23123 C. N. Mansukhani.
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23135 A. H. Mirchandani.
23137 B. S. Mirchandani.
23140 D. S. Mirchandani.
23144 H. P. Mirchandani.
23145 L. H. Mirchandani.
23152 P. N. Mirchandani.
23154 R. N. Mirchandani.
23156 T. C. Mirchandani,
23157 U. G. Mirchandani
23158 V. D. Mirchandani
23165 C. A. Mukat,
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23177 G. G. Navani,
23181 N. K. Pamani,
23182 T. R. Panjabi,
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23187 C. M. Punjabi,
23188 D. K. Punjwani,
23189 G. N. Punjabi,
23203 N. T. Ramchandani,
23206 K. O. Rangwani,
23207 D. T. Ratanpal,
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23214 S. T. Sadhuramani
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23223 A. N. Samtani,
23225 M. R. Samtani,
23233 B. K. Shahani,
23241 U. P. Shahani,
23243 A. A. Shaikh,
23249 H. B. Shivdasaney
23250 K. C. Shivdasani,
23252 H. P. Shivdasani,
23254 R. A. Shroff,
23256 K. T. Sipahimalani,

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23267 G. S. H. P. Syed,
23269 J. S. J. S. Syed,
23270 H. K. Tagyani,
23275 M. A. K. Talpur,
23279 S. P. Thadani,
23280 H. H. Thadaney
23281 H. L. Thadhaney,
23282 N. K. Thadhaney,
23284 G. D. Thadhani,
23291 K. D. Thakur,
23293 S. N. Thawani,
23299 A. A. Utamsingh
23307 T. M. Vaswaney,
23312 D. S. Vaswani.
23316 K. N. Vaswani,
23323 C. M. Wadhwani,

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AR. AND P. CH.

23327 K. A. Shaikh,

SIN. AND D. SC.

23329 **D. J. Jagtiani,**

SIN. AND P. HY.

23330 **S. R. Bhavani,**
23331 **V. L. Goklaney,**
23332 W. N. B. Jalani,
23339 A. H. Rajput,

SIN. AND P. CH

23342 K. J. Abichandani,
23343 B. S. Advani,
23344 G. H. Advani,
23347 M. A. A. Ansari,
23362 T. V. Dinani,
23364 M. T. Gidwani,
23367 S. H. Gulrajani,
23371 G. D. Jhangiani,
23372 D. S. Khalsa,
23373 J. P. Khalsa,
23378 C. I. Kirpalani,
23386 Md. I. Md. F. Memon,
23389 L. B. Mulchandani,
23397 P. M. Sadaranagani,
23403 J. J. Shewaramani
23406 B. B. Wadhwani
23407 U. M. Y. Yousafza

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PR. AND P. CH.

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23415 W. M. M. S. Shaik.
23416 D. S. Soomra,
23418 A.M.G.R. Talpur.

AR. AND P. HY

23421 F. M. J. M. Shaikh

AR. AND P. CH.

23422 N. N. M. Abbasi,
23423 M. A. G. Avesi,
23424 F. M. M. M. Baloch
23425 A. H. K. B. Shaikh

SIN. AND P. HY

23429 M. L. Ajwani,
23431 L. B. Badlaney,
23433 N. J. Bahrani,
23450 U. G. Bijlani,
23453 D. M. Baxani,
23458 T. M. Chaglani,
23465 N. R. Gulani,
23475 T. K. Kanal,
23485 S. G. Khalsa,
23488 M. H. Khatry,
23493 R. V. Kshatriya,
23499 T. R. Lala,
23504 G. S. Manchandia,
23506 N. L. Mansharamani,
23510 S. D. Masand,
23511 U. S. Masand,
23519 K. G. Mulchandani
23522 M. I. A. Mutil[illegible]
23523 P. T. Nachnani,
23526 N. U. Pamnani,
23527 L. N. Panjani,
23529 B. R. Parswani,
23531 H. K. Pathan,
23532 S. G. M. Pathan,
23540 H. C. Sachwani,
23548 J. A. Shahdadpuri,
23562 N. B. Thakwani,

Sin. and P. Ch.

23574 V. A Achtani,
23576 G. H. Ahuja.
23579 N. K. Ahuja.
23581 D. P. Ailani,
23583 A. R. S. Akhound.
23584 B. H. A. A. Ansari.
23585 G. B. Anshani,
23588 G. J. Bajaj.
23590 A. B. Bakhru.
23591 M. D. Bakhru.
23592 S. K. Balaney.
23600 G.D. Bhagchandani
23604 T. H Bhatia.
23605 W. C. Bhatia.
23607 K. D. Bhaya.
23608 S. H. Bhojwani
23613 H. D. Blandaney.
23615 F. M. I. Burdi.
23620 K M. Chablani.
23623 G. H. Chandwani.
23630 B. R. Daultani.
23632 V. S. Dhodheja.
23633 B. S. Dingwaney.
23635 M. J Dudani.
23637 H. R. Gajwani.
23642 C. T. Garbaxani.
23648 H. J. Israni.
23649 G. R. Jagiasi.
23651 N. P Jaisinghani.
23655 M. T. Jhambani.
23658 H. L. Kaka,
23667 I.R. Kewalramani.
23669 P. V. Khalsa.
23670 S. J. Khalsa.
23673 G. N Khasturi.
23674 I. J. Khianey.
23678 M. S. Khurana.
23687 P. C. Lala.
23691 B. N. Lulla.
23692 V. S. Lulla.
23694 K. T Makhija.
23695 G. P. Mandhiani.
23703 R. D. Masand.
23706 G. T. Matta.
23713 K. N. Menghwani.
23717 M. B. D. K. Mirani.
23719 J. K. Moorjani
23726 M. L. Nembhani.
23727 S. D. Ochani.
23729 A. K. Parwani.
23730 A. A. Pathan.
23732 N. S. Pathan.
23735 B. G. Premchandani.
23749 J. J. Rajani.
23741 R. K. Rajani.
23744 F. U. Ramsingany.
23755 N. J. Sanwlani.
23770 D. K. Shari.
23772 A. S. A. M. Sidiki.
23775 G. A. Shivnani.
23777 A.-R. G. Md. Soomro.
23778 Md. M. Md. I. Soomro.
23783 H. P. Sundrani.
23784 N. B. Sundrani.
23786 G. J. Tahilramani.
23787 V. K. Talreja.
23789 R. H. Thairiani.
23791 Md. I. G. Tunio
23792 T. C. Ubryani.
23793 G. G. Udhwani.
23795 B. H. Valechha.
23796 M. K. Vatwani.
23798 J. G. Wadhwa.

UR. AND P. CH.

23806 Md. N. I. B. Sodhi.

HIND AND P. CH.

23810 H. C. Matta.

AR. AND P. CH.

23817 M. B. A. B. Avesi.

GUJ. and P. CH.

23819 H. D. Raval.

SIN. AND P. HY.

23822 K. M. K. M. Baloch.
23827 C. T. Haras.
23828 C. T. Hingorani.
23830 A. L. Jhulan.
23833 G. S. Khatri.
23838 M. K. Pathan.

SIN. AND P. CH.

23842 P. G. Bali.
23846 L. S. Chhabria.
23848 K. G. Gende.
23849 H. T. Gajwani.
23852 K. R. Jagwani.
23853 H. Md. H. Kathio.
23854 B. S. Khatri.
23856 G. M. Khaskeli.
23861 M. G. Mansharamani.
23862 P. D. Manwani.
23863 P. P. Massand.
23864 D. I. Mathrani.
23865 K. U. Motwani.
23866 R. K. Motwani.
23868 A. T. Nachnani.
23869 H. H. Panjwani.
23872 R. G. Reejsinghani.
23880 D. K. Vaswani.
23881 M. A. Wadhwani.

GUJ. AND P. CH.

23883 A. H. Hamilton.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The First Jugannath Sunkershett Scholarship—To No. 601 (95).

The Second Jugannath Sunkershett Scholarship—Divided between Nos. 5895 and 18350 (94).

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Latin Scholarship—To No. 2545 (86).

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship—To No. 2684 (70).

The Ellis Prize—To No. 601 (95).

The Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jijbhoy Prize—To No. 2044 (56).

The First Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship—To No. 21444.

The Second Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship—To No. 14035.

The First Sir Jasvantsinghji Scholarship—To No. 15496.

The Second Sir Jasvantsinghji Scholarship—To No. 15480.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship—To No. 5817.

The Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship—To No. 23053.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship—Divided between Nos. 1478 and 1641 (72).

The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships—To Nos. 12302 and 8441.

The Cutchi Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Prize—To No. 21444.

The James Greaves Scholarship—To No. 1410b.

The Diwan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship—T. No. 221.

The Vallabhdas Valji Scholarship—To No. 486 (85).

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship—To No. 2007.

The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship—To No. 1622.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship—To No. 22807.

The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship—To No. 15463 (61).

The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship—Divided between Nos. 1511 and 13338.

The Chatfield Prize—To No. 480.

The Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship—T. No. 767.

The Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship—To No. 5696 (89).

The Rajaram Govindram Scholarship—To No. 8512.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Scholarship—To No. 2700 (51).

The Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal—To No. 121.

The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Okbarnavis Sanskrit Scholarship—To No. 18350 (94).

The Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Scholarship—To No. 480 (139.)

The Edward Dalgado Scholarship—To No. 19649 (73).

The Bai Sitabai R. Naik Scholarship—To No. 225

The Narhar Rowjee Beedkar Scholarship—Divided between Nos. 5817 and 6071 (93).

The Narhar Rowjee Beedkar Prize—To No. 10369 (92).

Totals are not put against the numbers of those successful candidates who availed themselves of exemptions earned by them at the previous Examinations

The figures put into brackets in the above list of awards represent the marks obtained by the candidates in the subjects to which the scholarships and prizes have been assigned.

The results of the following candidates are reserved:—

Nos. 36, 2759, 2871, 5289, 6601, 7747, 11274, 12279, 12483, 12517, 16114, 16160, 16168, 16638, 16639, 17028, 21081, 21883, 23333, 23385, 23468, 23711 and 23831.

Three Year Old Child Crushed To Death

BOMBAY, Friday.

At about 2 a.m. this morning, a portion of the flooring above a room on the first floor of house Number 5, III Cross Lane, Falkland Road, fell down all of a sudden.

The timber work fell over the chest of a three-year-old child, Shripat Dhondu, son of Dhondu Dhaku and crushed him to death. ed him to death.

The inquest was adjourned to 12th June for police investigation.

(Continued from column 7.)

was deleted. He moved an amendment accordingly.

An attack on Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru by Mr. Franklin, another prominent worker of the Staff Union, who supported the original resolution of Mr. Kale, caused much resentment in the meeting.

Com. D. B. Kulkarni seconded the amendment moved by Com. Vaidya.

Amendment Carried

Before putting the amendment to vote, the president explained that, though the resolution was of a highly reactionary character and even Mr. N. M. Joshi would have ruled it out of order if moved in the Staff Union Conference, yet he accepted it to give a chance to G. I. P. Workers to declare their policy and also to understand the pro-imperialist role of the Staff Union.

The Amendment was carried by an over-whelming majority only eight voting against it. The amended resolution was declared carried amidst thunderous applause, none voting against.

G. I. P. Railwaymen Refuse To Give Up Their Rights

Manmad Meeting Reaches Important Decision On Future Of Workers

(From A Correspondent.)

MANMAD, June 3.

A public meeting of the Railway Workers, under the auspices of he G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union was held on the 1st instant at Bhendi Bazar Maidan Manmad, at 6-30 in the evening. About 300 to 400 workers from carriage and wagon department, station, yard, gangs, girder shop, goods shed and other departments attended the meeting.

A feature of the meeting was that the clerical staff attended the meeting in large numbers. Messrs G. H. Kale, James Franklin and several other prominent members of the Staff Union were also present in the meeting. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the President of the Union and Vice-President of the A.I.T.U.C. occupied the chair. Com. D. B. Kulkarni, Z. R. Chaudhari, D. S. Vaidya D. L. Pathak and other prominent workers of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, were also present.

Attacked From All Sides

The President impressed upon the audience the pressing need of unity amongst the Railway workers who were attacked from all sides by the Railway Board. He characterised the rumours diffused and allegations made by the Staff Union people he and his comrades were present at Manmad for breaking their conference, as mischievousp and said, "the fact that we cancelled our meeting announced to be held on 31st May, conclusively proves that we had no intention of in any way, interfering with the conferenc of the Staff Union, though it is true that we stand for exposing the anti-working class policy of the Staff Union, conducted with the aid of the G. I. P. Agent for confusing workers at a time when they are attacked from all sides and were therefore working hard for unity.

"We, like the organisers of the Staff Union Conference, have not banned the members of that Union from attending this meeting. On the contrary, we have challenged them to come to the meeting and explain their case before the workers. We shall abide by decision of the workers and those refusing, should be considered as traitors to the workers' interest.

"Irrespective of the fact that Messrs. Joshi, Kale and others, by starting the Staff Union have tried to divide the ranks of the workers I ask them to unite with the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union."

Getting Worse

Mr. Chaudhary, the General Secetary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union said that the condition of workers were getting worse every day. Retrenchment, wage cuts, denial of privileges etc., have become the order of the day. It was regrettable that at this critical juncture an attempt was being made to create disunity amongst the workers by organising a rival Union.

For preparing the workers on all Railways in India to resist the retrenchment and other attacks of the Railway Board, a Railway Retrenchment Resistance Committee had been formed. The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union had chalked out a programme of divisional Conferences at important stations on the G. I. P. Line. Conferences at Jhansi, Matunga and Kalyan had already been held and at Manmad, Murtizapur and Sholapur would be held in the near future, and the All G. I. P. Railway Workers' Conference would be held at Dhond.

He requested the workers fully to co-operate with the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union in carrying out the programme and making these conferences successful.

Resolution

On the President's enquiry, if any one from the Staff Union wanted to speak in the meeting, following resolution was handed over to him by a representative of the Staff Union:—"This Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers, Union, declares its auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union, declaires its opinion that under the present circumstances, except on the undisputed and simple slogan of 100 per cent organisation, it is inopportune and definitely against the interest of the Railway Workers to carry on propaganda for direct action, strike, general strike, political general strike and anti-imperialist united front. This meeting also declares that with a view to end disunity amongst the railway workers and also to decide which policy and programme will be in the interest of the Railway Workers, a special conference of the G. I. P. Railway workers in service be called and the decision thereof should be binding on both the Unions."

1920 Strike

Mr. G. H. Kale, Organising Secretary of the Staff Union in seconding the resolution criticised Messrs. Khedgikar, Vaidya, Chaudhari, Pathak, Ruikar, Jhavala and other workers of the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union and said that the Strike of 1930 was inopportune. It fizzled out because of the folly of the leaders: Railway Workers did not want any more strikes, they did not want to fight out imperialism. It was neither the time nor practical politics to propagate in favour of an anti-imperialist front. It was folly to talk of independence when workers are not prepared for it and so on and so forth.

Mr. Vaidya gave a spirited reply to Mr. G. H. Kale and explained how the working class was closely related to the struggle for national independence. He condemned the attempts of the leaders of the Staff Union openly to ally with imperialism and said that now it was apparent beyond a shadow of doubt that the policy of the Staff Union was pro-Government and that the resolution moved on behalf of the Staff Union meant to show that workers have no connection with the independence movement and was an attack on the rights of the working class as a whole.

Attack On Workers' Right

To refuse to propagate for a general strike amounted to an attack on the rights of the working class. Workers wanted unity to end unemployment, wage-cut, and starvation and not for liquidating their anti-imperialist role. The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union stood for unity and therefore would accept the resolution provided that portion which was pro-imperialist and anti-strike

(Continued in Col. 4)

CHUNILAL PARVATI-SHANKER SHETH TRUST FUND

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THE SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT.

Applications for grants for payment of fees of Arts and Professional Colleges and Technical Schools (as well as for books), from POOR AND DESERVING HINDU STUDENTS, will be received by the undersigned on or before 15th June 1936. GUJARATIS WILL HAVE PREFERENCE IN AWARDS.

Candidates should write to the undersigned before 10th June, 1936, with nine pies postal stamps for printed forms of application and rules relating to the awards.

V. K. NIMKAR,
Hon. Secretary,
C. P. Sheth Trust Fund,
Sarvajanik Education Society,
Surat.

S. E. Society's Office,
Athva Lines, Surat,
31st May, 1936.

THE MODERN SCHOOL

FOR BOYS & GIRLS

INFANT, Secondary Primary Depts.

V. Patel Road. Sickanagar Bombay 4.

No Admission Fee up to the 15th of June

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R. N. VAKIL, M.A.,
Principal.

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Lyallpura, Punjab.

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WE DON'T WANT YOU— YOU CAN'T EVEN RUN.
I'M WORRIED ABOUT BRIJAL, HE'S ALWAYS MOPING.
WHY NOT LET THE DOCTOR HAVE A LOOK AT HIM?
SO I THOUGHT I WOULD SEE YOU, DOCTOR.
GROWING CHILDREN SO OFTEN USE UP ENERGY QUICKER THAN THEY CAN REPLACE IT, AND SUFFER FROM ENERVATION. I ALWAYS RECOMMEND HORLICK'S.
AND SO EVERY NIGHT
LATER
GOOD-BYE, MOTHER— I'M GOING TO PLAY CRICKET WITH RAMDAS.

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HORLICK'S GUARDS AGAINST ENERVATION

New Graduates Of S. N. D. T. Indian Women's Varsity

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS HELD IN 1936

The following are the results of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University Examinations held in 1936:

DEGREE OF GRADUATES IN ARTS

Out of the 70 candidates that appeared for the Examination, 44 passed; 4 in Second Class, 32 in Third Class, and 8 in Not Class. The following names have been arranged in order of merit:—

SECOND CLASS

G. M. Bhatavadekar, S. D. Oza, H. K. Mehta, S. V. Kasargod.

THIRD CLASS

K. V. Patwardhan, D. P. Patel, M. S. Thanawalla, Y. L. Deuskar, R.G. Jhangiani, S.G. Dixit, K.R. Bhise, Y. G. Kher, A. Y. Raste, A. B. Desai, S. G. Kher, V. K. Parulikar, K. K. Chiplunkar, D. C. Shroff, V. C. Mehta, S. N. Adarkar, K.R. Naide, S.G. Shah, L.M. Pingale, V. G. Soparkar, K. S. Shah, M. H. Parekh, D. K. Khanchandani, M. D. Advani, K. R. Athavale, V. A. Sardesai, M. S. Gadgil, S. R. Chitale, R. K. Mary, T. G. Limaye, T. M. Pandit, S. K. Navare.

NOT CLASS

Y. K. Mengle, I. S. Sabnis, J. N. Joshi, H. B. Mehta, K. B. Pathak, K. V. Joshi, I. R. Potnis, I. P. Vidwans.

AWARD OF PRIZES

Chancellor's Prize, 1|2 B. T. Dravid Sanskrit Prize and N. G. Deshpande English Prize to Miss Gargi Bhatavadekar of the S.N.D.T. College for Women, Bombay.

1|2 B. T. Dravid Sanskrit Prize to Deuskar Yamu of the S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona.

Psychology Prize to Kher Susheela of the S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona.

Lokamanya Tilak Marathi Prize to Raste Ambu of the S.N.D.T. College for Women, Poona.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS

Out of the 93 candidates that appeared for the S.Y.A. Examination this year, 45 passed; 11 in Second Class, 26 in Third Class, and 8 in Not Class. The following names have been arranged in order of merit:—

SECOND CLASS

S. G. Chitale, M. I. Asar, V. V. I. Ghorpade, K. P. Gupte, R. G. H. T. Salgarkar, G. K. Parulekar, L. L. Pathak, V. V. Gavankar, R. K. Keswani.

THIRD CLASS

C. R. Bhatt, S. M. Kusumgar, I. N. Gunaji, M. R. Gole, S. Bhide, R. M. Gandhi, B. G. Amin, V. P. Desai, L. J. Doshi, S. G. Madholkar, R. B. Thadani, H. A. Desai, R. H. Dixit, I.N. Bagwe, L. A. Sheth, S. M. Bhatt, S. C. Saptarshi, S. V. Behere, S. K. Paranjape, S. T. Primlani, M. R. Gupte, C. K. Jhavery, K. R. Shivdasani, K. R. Jayawant, V. M. Pathak, K. C. Vakil.

NOT CLASS

S. G. Thosar, K. R. Athavale, M. J. Kinariwala, R. K. Mary, M. D. Adwani, P. P. Lalwani, Y. B. Gokhale, T. W. Subhedar,.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS

Out of the 85 candidates that appeared for the Examination, 55 passed; 15 in Second Class, 29 in Third Class and 11 in Not Class. The following names have been arranged in order of merit:—

SECOND CLASS

S. V. Datar, M. A. Singammal, K. N. Joshi, R. V. Nayak, S. P. Desai, S.P. Hasabnis, U.S. Doctor, T. S. Rege, T. Doshi, K. G. Dixit, S. S. Mirchandani, K. D. Paranjpe, S. V. Bhat, S. G. Nafday, L. M. Kirane.

THIRD CLASS

M. M. Munshi, K. D. Parekh, V. H. Anjaria, S. B. Nanavati, S. H. Parekh, P. C. Dave, S. B. Patil, S. V. Rege, B. L. Patankar, R. M. Joshi, L. M. Bharwada, G. V. Rege, S. C. Patel, C. M. Desai, N. D. Parekh, N. R. Paranjape, K. K. Shah, I. L. Paranjape, K. H. Munje, S. M. Wagle, T. B. Durve, S. Kirloskar, D. K. Pandit, L. P. Godbole, L. M. Pathak, S. V. Marathe, S. S. Doctor, C. S. Hinge, K. R. Vadke.

NOT CLASS

S. G. Chitale, T. G. Chitale, P. A. Ganpule, L. Ariga, P. P. Hiranandani, R. K. Keswani, M. B. Goankar, T. L. Gole, L. A. Shiralkar, T. W. Subhedar, H. N. Jhaveri.

INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS

The following candidates have passed their First Year Examination for the Diploma in Individual Subjects:

S. V. Datar—Music.

G. Trivedi—Music, Domestic Science and Gujrati (Mother-Tongue).

AWARD OF PRIZES

G. G. Karmarkar Marathi Prize to Shanta Datar of the S.N.D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

Soubhagyavati Banubai Vishvanath Salvekar Domestic Science Prize to Patil Shamatai B. of the S.N.D. Thackersey College for Women, Poona.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Out of 287 candidates that appeared for this Examination, 101 passed; 7 in First Class, 22 in Second Class, 50 in Third Class and 28 in Not Class. All the following names have been arranged according to merit.

FIRST CLASS

M. D. Dhopeshwar,

SECOND CLASS

S. D. Papayyagari, G. G. Modak, A. D. Shende, K. K. Bhambhani, K. H. Bhavnani, V. H. Shah, V. S. Silam, I. D. Karlekar, K. V. Parulekar, H. S. Modi, P. A. Deuskar, C. S. Soman, K. D. Parekh, M. N. Dixit, B. R. Nemani, P. G. Naik, V. P. Nerurkar, R. M. Gandhi, M. A. Bhide, N. D. Deshpande, V S Dabholkar, P.B. Jadavji.

THIRD CLASS

S. K. Devrukhkar, K. V. Kathavate, C.K. Bhainderkar, P.D. Chhuganey, K. V. Sovani, P.M. Sahasrabuddhe, I. K. Desai, S. G. Prajapati, S. S. Datar, M. K. Deshmukh, M. C. Sopariwalla, S. G. Advaney, N. K. Trivedi, S. V. Patel, S. K. Sathe, R. M. Mehta T. T. Palnitar, C. H. Bhavnani, V. M. Zaveri, G. S. Rajhsingani, N. N. Jagtiani, V. M. Zaveri, S. C. Shah, T H. Mehta, V. N. Paithankar, A. L. Bhatt, K. Y. Malandkar, J. H. Trivedi, R. T. Malkani, R. P. Kini, P. M. Mansukhani, L. G. Modak, N. A. Tawarmalani, V. A. Chitre, K. K. Nimbalkar, K. S. Vaze, K. C. Shroff, L. B. Desai, M. R. Shah, J. B. Trivedi, D. D. Gurbuxani, C. A. Shah, K. V. Chokshi, S. R. Parikh, S. K. Ziyaee, M. C. Sopariwalla, K. R. Gokhale, S. M. Kirpalani, K V. Shah, T. T. Tolat.

NOT CLASS

V. H. Bengali, I. H. Lavate, K. P. Madhivala, S. C. Mehta, L. N. Padhye, S. K. Paradkar, S. S. Paranjape, V. K. Shaligram, S. J. Sukhtankar., S. P. Chhatrapati, S. J. Durkai, D. L. Patel, S. V. Thakore, I. S. Deval, P. V. Sheth, K. Rapole, J. T. Chatlani, J. J. Gidwani, S. D. Utamchandani, P. M. Jagdale, K. P. Thakore, K. V. Joglekar, Y.V. Joglekar, S. G. Kanetkar, P. G. Khisti, N. T. Sabnis, J. Dave, M. P. Dantawala.

AWARD OF PRIZES

Gadkari Memorial Marathi Prize to Naik Prema G. of the Kanyashala, Malvan.

Satyabhamabai Ranade Domestic Science Medal to Deshmukh Mainavati of the S.N.D. Thackersey Kanyashala, Poona.

S. S. S. EXAMINATION

The following students have passed the S.S.S. Examination only.

V. N. Purandare, S. M. Shah, V. P. Shah, S. R. Desai, S. P. Deshpande, K. I. Mehta, M. K. Mehta, G. K. Patel, C. D. Shah, M. S. Shah, N. D. Shah, V. M. Shah, S. R. Amin, M. M. Chokshi, L. B. Desai, P. M. Desai, S. C. Patel, T. C. Patel, R.M. Pandya, N.M. Patel, S. M. Shah, J. Hardikar, P. Padnis, P. Holkar, K. B. Joshi, S. H. Chandawani, K. H. Keswani, K. H. Rajhsinghani, K. W. Rajhsingani, P. H. Vazirani, S. S. Patkar, S. P. Nagarkar, S. Y. Pachpor, K. S. Patankar, M. M. Asher, M. V. Joshi, S. D. Gangal, K. P. Kajaria, S. M. Ved, G. R. Jhala, P. K. Rathod, C. C. Talsania, S. Hardikar, S. C. Thakore, S. G. Bapat, S. D. Dongre.

N.B.:—The results of the students who have appeared in the subsidiary subjects are being communicated to the respective institutions in the detailed result-sheet.

Y. Punekar passed S.Y.A.

S. Dadarkar, H. Sheth and G. L. Patel passed S.S.C.

V. P. Shah, L. K. Advani, N. T. Chatlani, D. Mirchandani, P. Mirchandani, V. Ramchandani, K. G Godbole, V. M. Gole, K. Mehta and T. Palkar passed the Entrance.

Junagadh's Popular Officer

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT C. S.

Despite numerous pressing telegrams and letters to H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh not only from his own Hindu, Muslim and other subjects, but also from the Hindu Muslim public of almost all the neighbouring states viz: Gondal, Dhoraji, Bantiva, Manawadar, Jetpur, Blikha etc., appealing to the Nawab to continue Mr. Chhelshanker J. Dave on his post of the Police Superintendent, his retirement from the State service from the 1st of June is now definitely announced.

He will have to hand over his charge to his successor Khan Bahadur Antia, who is well known to Gujrat as a hero of the anti-Civil Disobedience Campaign, Mr. Chhelshanker will now bid goodbye to the Ruler and the ruled of Junagadh State on Monday evening.

The anxiously long-talked-out rumour about his resignation has atlast been justified to the amazement and sorrow of the public.

His Brilliant Record

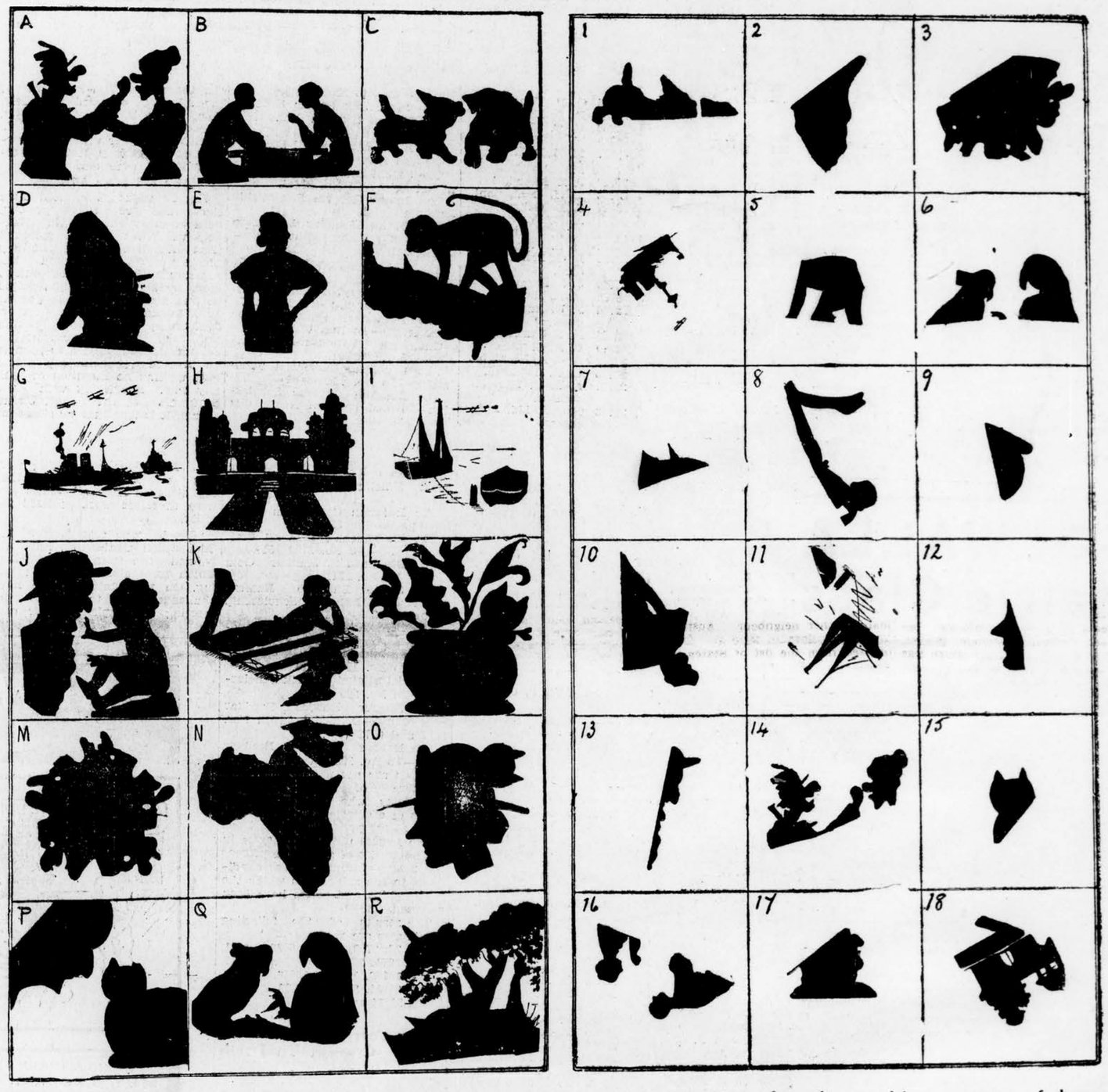
As in Jamnagar, Dhrangadra and other States where Mr. Chhelshanker had served as the Executive Head of the Police Force, he earned great popularity in Junagad by his sympathetic and assiduous work in this premier State of Kathiawar. His loyalty to the Nawab and his love for the people of the State are unquestionable .He organised his department in a most deserving manner and successfully made it an ideal institution for the protection of persons and properties of the people.

During his time he made his subordinates from the highest to the lowest to understand that including himself, the Police were the real guardians of law and order and genunine servants of the public.

Silhouette Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

Total Rs. 3,000



Here is an opportunity for you to secure one of the prizes in the Rs. 3,000/- competition scheme by exercising your power of observation intelligently.

This is a competition which can be tried by any one as it is very simple but at the same time interesting. The pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . are parts cut away from the silhouettes shown in the series on the left marked A, B, C. The parts are not necessarily shown in the same position as they appear in the silhouettes.

You have to pick out the parts and enter them in the coupon against the corresponding silhouettes. For instance No. 8 shows a part cut away from silhouette "K". You have, therefore, to insert No. 8 against "K" in the coupon.

Entry Coupons Will Be Available From Bombay Chronicle Sunday Edition

CLOSING DATE

10th June, 1936

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

hardship of position of large numbers of Jews forced to leave lands of their settlement for long and seek new homes; and the aim of Britain to secure Palestine as a point of vantage for the Empire. The last in fact has been well before the eyes of Britain in lending support to Zionism and in the making of the Balfour Declaration. This is stated and elaborated in a commendably frank way by Colonel Wedgwood in the interesting book "Seventh Dominion" that he published a few years back. As a "national home" for Jews, Palestine can be one only in a restricted and limited way, restricted by the domination that would be retained by Britain and limited by its capacity to absorb more than a definite number of Jews. While there will be sympathy for unhappy Jews as victims of race mania and oppression, it is very much to be doubted whether Zionism represented by flow of Jews to Palestine will be a full or standing solution to the problem. Historic memories do not tell and it is also surprising why an attempt is not made by solicitous sources that have it in their power to extend outlets into other regions offering opportunities. The influential Jews who are emphasizing enforcement of the Balfour Declaration are not the ones likely to settle in Palestine. Some of the advocates of Jewish immigration, holding foremost interests of trade expansion and others in Britain, appear to look on it as a means for accession of strength for Britain at a point of great imperial importance. It may, perhaps, be argued that some Arabs cover certain economic issues with racial ones. But there is no overlooking the factor of currents in the Arab world for political assertion and emancipation, that in Palestine being only part of a general one in Arab countries and in fact in still wider units. Britain, it would seem, is also inclined now to see the Palestine issue with added significance, in view of the change in regard to Abyssinia, to which in its present form, it is doubtful whether England has reconciled. Meanwhile, police measures in Palestine have been greatly extended and more British troops have been commanded to the land. In spite of the vigorous steps already adopted, reports indicate that unrest is prevailing According to the latest reports of correspondents of important European papers, Jerusalem, Jaffa and some other centres "present the picture of military camps". The temper of the Arabs is indicated as one of considerable excitement and much stiffness, and the strain is great.

Sir Murray Anderson, ex-Governor and Commander-in Chief of Newfoundland, and Governor-designate of New South Wales, and Lady Anderson were through passengers by the Mail Boat, which arrived in Bombay on Thursday.

Soviet Repudiates German Assertion

LOCARNO AND THE RHINELAND IN LEAGUE COUNCIL: WHAT OTHER STATES SAY OF NAZI ACTION:

The League of Nations Council meeting in London in March proved the starting-point for the exchange of views that is now proceeding between Germany and the other signatories to the Locarno Treaty. The Council meeting was summoned at the request of the Belgian and French Governments because of Germany's declaration that she was no longer bound by the clauses in the Versailles Treaty, reaffirmed in the Locarno Treaties, that provide for the demilitarisation of the Rhineland. The Council met in extraordinary session in London, on the invitation of the British Government.

By Articles 42 and 43 of the Versailles Treaty, the German territory on the left bank of the Rhine, together with a fifty-kilometre zone on the right bank, was demilitarised in perpetuity. In the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee between Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy, which was concluded in 1925 as one of the Locarno agreements, the contracting parties, collectively and severally, guarantee the observance of the provisions of Articles 42 and 43 of the Versailles Treaty concerning the demilitarized zone. They further agree that, in case one of the parties alleges that a breech of these articles has been or is being committed, they will bring the question at once before the Council of the League. As soon as the Council of the League is satisfied that such breach has been committed, the Treaty further provides that "it will notify its finding without delay to the Powers signatories of the present Treaty, who severally agree that in such case they will each of them come immediately to the assistance of the Power against whom the act complained of it directed." Other provisions of the Treaty authorise the aggrieved party to take instant armed action if it considers that the breach complained of constitutes an unprovoked act of aggression and that, by reason of the assembling of armed forces in the demilitarised zone, immediate action is necessary. The other contracting parties agree immediately to come to the help of the party against whom such a breach of the Treaty of Versailles has been directed "as soon as the said Power has been able to satisfy itself that this violation constitutes an unprovoked act of aggression and that, by reason either of the crossing of the frontier or of the outbreak of hostilities or of the assembling of armed forces in the demilitarized zone, immediate action is necessary. In that case, they undertake to agree with any recommendation of the Council on the conflict.

The Mutual Guarantee Treaty further contains an obligation between Germany and Belgium and Germany and France to settle, by judicial decision or by conciliation, any dispute between them which cannot be dealt with by the normal methods of diplomacy. The parties undertake to comply with such decision in any question as to their respective rights, and in all other cases to refer the dispute to a conciliation commission, subject to appeal to the Council of the League under Article 15 of the Covenant. Arbitration Conventions between Germany and Belgium and Germany and France give effect to this undertaking by providing for the setting-up of permanent conciliation commissions and for recognising the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

GERMAN DECLARATION

On March 8th, the German Government announced that it considered the Locarno Treaties and Articles 42 and 43 of the Versailles Treaty as no longer binding, and had sent troops into the Rhineland. It alleged that the Franco-Soviet Pact of Mutual Assistance, which had just been approved by the French Chamber of Deputies, was incompatible with the Locarno Treaties and with the Covenant. Accordingly, the German Government argued, France had already violated the Locarno Treaties and hence the latter were no longer binding. The statement was accompanied by an offer to conclude, for twenty-five years, a treaty of non-aggression with France and Belgium, to be guaranteed by Italy and Great Britain, and to conclude bilateral non-aggression treaties for the same period with Germany's other neighbour. Austria and Czechoslovakia were at first omitted from the list of States to which this offer was made, but mentioned by Herr Hitler in a subsequent statement. The German Government also declared that, since it had now regained its equality of rights, it was prepared to re-enter the League of Nations, in the expectation that the questions of Germany's right to colonies and of separating the Covenant from the Versailles Treaty would be dealt with the negotiation in due course.

FRENCH POSITION.

The Belgian and French Governments immediately brought the question before the League, and met in consultation with the British and French Governments in Paris. The result of this preliminary consultation was the summoning of the extraordinary meeting of the Council in London.

Germany accepted the invitation to be represented at a Council meeting in her capacity of a signatory of the Locarno Treaties. Before the arrival of the German delegate, the various members of the Council made statements setting forth their points of view.

M. Flandin, the French Foreign Minister, pointed out that the Franco-Soviet Pact had been concluded ten months before and that during those ten months there had been exchanges of notes between Germany, France and other Locarno Powers in which the latter had refuted the German arguments as to the alleged incompatibility between the Franco-Soviet Pact and Locarno. In any case, the Locarno Treaties expressly provided for submitting such issues to arbitration, which Germany had not done. M. Flandin repeated the French Government's offer to accept any verdict given by the Permanent Court on the subject. Germany, by repudiating her treaty obligations and occupying the Rhineland, had created an extremely serious situation which did not encourage nations to conclude any fresh international agreements with a Power which restored to such methods. What had to be ascertained was whether the method of creating accomplished facts and repudiating treaty obligations was to become recognised as a political method in Europe.

The Locarno Treaties had been freely accepted and negotiated by Germany on the basis of complete equality with the other contracting parties. He asked the Council to take note officially of Germany's violation of Article 43 of the Versailles Treaty and to communicate its view to the Locarno Powers, after which the guarantor Powers would be in a position to fulfil their obligations to render assistance. The Council, for its part, would have to consider how it could support this action by appropriate recommendations to the Members of the League.

A CRUEL INJURY

The Belgian Prime Minister, M. van Zeeland, said that Germany's action had cruelly injured Belgium, although it was not even alleged that his country had done anything whatever to justify such treatment. Belgium was not a party to the Franco-Soviet Pact. The value of a signature should not depend upon the armed force of the State to which that signature had been given. Locarno was not a treaty concluded after a defeat but, on the contrary, a treaty freely accepted. Belgium considered that the Treaty still existed and still protected the loyal signatories against those who proved disloyal. He joined in the French demand.

SOVIET VIEW

M. Litvinoff, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said this was the third time in eighteen months that he had had to speak in the Council because a treaty had been violated. The first time, it was Germany's repudiation of the disarmament provisions of the Versailles Treaty, and the second time had been in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. It was impossible to work for peace without at the same time defending the inviolability of international obligations, particularly those concerning the maintenance of frontiers and attempts at military aggression. The League, which was founded on respect for treaties and for the Covenant, could not be preserved if nothing happened when treaties were violated except formal protests, and if the aggressor was encouraged to feel contempt for the League's recommendations. A League which behaved in that way would not be taken seriously by anyone and would even be bad in itself, because it would lull the vigilance of nations so that they failed to prepare adequately to defend themselves. The German method of becoming judge and executioner in one's own cause was certainly extremely tional disputes. The German allegation as to the incompatibility of the Franco-Soviet Pact with Locarno did not hold water, in view of the purely defensive character of that Pact. Neither France nor the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had any ambition to change the frontiers of Germany. The German proposals were based on the principle, not of collective action to prevent or stop war, which was the basis of the Covenant, but, on the contrary, on the principle of localising wars, which had been explicitly recommended on another occasion by the German Chancellor. The proposals were part of an attempt to divide Europe into two halves; one in which non-aggression would be guaranteed in order that in the other a free-hand policy might be pursued. Such pacts would merely increase the security of the aggressor, and not the security of peace.

ITALIAN ATTITUDE

The Italian deleagte agreed that the Locarno Treaties had been violated, and referred to the difficulty for his country of adopting measures which would be incompatible with the position in which it had been placed by sanctions. He felt it his duty to draw the attention of the Council to the contradiction that existed between the position of a country against which sanctions were being applied under the Covenant and the function of a guarantor Power which was incumbent on that country under Locarno.

BRITISH GOVT. VIEW

Mr. Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, said that, pending negotiations for a settlement of outstanding issues in Europe, the German Government should do something to restore the international confidence which had been shaken by its international action. The League had an indispensable part to play in this crisis which carried with it an opportunity. Their common object was the maintenance of peace on a foundation of respect for law, and for this purpose everyone must make constructive contributions. The British Government would play its full part in the work of reconstruction and, in particular, in the organisation of collective security in Western Europe.

The German delegate reiterated his Government's arguments as to the alleged incompatibility of the Franco-Soviet Pact and Locarno, and repeated the terms of its offer.

The Council passed a resolution declaring that Germany's action had violated the Locarno Treaties and the Treaty of Versailles.

The Locarno Powers agreed upon certain proposals (Italy reserving her position), which were communicated semi-officially to the Council. These proposals called for temporary measures, including Germany's agreement to referring her complaint about the Franco-Soviet Pact to the Permanent Court and the stationing during the period of negotiations of a small international force in a narrow zone on the German side of the frontier. The Locarno Treaties were declared to be still in force as regarded the remaining signatories, and the General Staff conversations between the remaining Locarno Powers were to make precise and effective the technical arrangements under which assistance would be rendered if and when called for by the terms of the Locarno Treaty of Mutual Guarantee.

Several members of the Council wished for time to consider these texts and, as the proposals themselves were merely tentative, it was decided that the League Council should adjourn until the Locarno Powers had come to some conclusions in their conversations which would render its convocation desirable. Meanwhile, the Locarno Powers were asked to keep it advised of their progress.

Is My Number There?

At the entrance to the University Registrar's Office: Matric students, their parents, friends and other in terested people were seen yesterday virtually besieging the Registrar's Of fice for the results.

Crowd of students waiting for the issue of results.

Anxious students scanning through the list of successful students posted at the University Gardens.

Messrs. Ebrahim Chinoy, Fazal R. Chinoy, Akbar Chinoy and Fazal D. Chinoy returned to India on Thursday after completing business tour over the continent and America. All of them belong to the well-known Chinoy family of Bombay.

"Silent Zone" Silent At Last

Police Brave Weather To Trap Unwary "Hooters" And Take Suitable Measures To Enforce New Regulation

The "Silent Zone" in the Fort Area has been very successfully brought into operation. No longer are there those almost deafening and chaotic scenes outside theatres at closing times. "Honk," "Honk" from every direction; those wanting to make a quick exit; others signalling for their friends; while taximen regardless of all "Honking" for a fare.

It has, indeed, been a pleasing sight these past few nights to see Superintendent Bull and his officers, braving the weather, forming cordons to trap the unwary and taking all other suitable measures to enforce the Silence Rules.

The presence of the Police everywhere was effective and though drivers could not resist the temptation gently to caress the bulbs of their horns, they refrained mostly from applying the usual pressure.

The "Silent Zone" has thus been very peaceful at night since Monday for the tram-cars which cannot help but run with a roar along its metal track.

Nasty Dark Corners

There are one or two nasty dark corners around which, it is pleaded, the rules should be relaxed. The corner round Admiralty House for instance is described as a positive death trap.

The lighter side of the Silent Zone provides considerable amusement. Some persons who are so imbibed with the pernicious habit of making their presence felt on the road in a car, very calmly submit to a warning from a kindly officer while others break all records at a quick get away before their numbers are noted.

"Pavements Please"

Pedestrians, who were accustomed to walk on the centre of the road, are now gradually getting back to the footpaths—where there are any—for they now know that there will be no warning given by a car of its approach. Bumps are not very pleasant things to remind one that the right of way is being claimed by a faster vehicle.

It was noticed last night that the Gharrywallas were also falling in line and were hugging the pavement.

Silly Questions

What happens in the case of an accident? Would a driver be charged for not having given due warning of his approaching vehicle? Or would the object into which he bumps into be prosecuted for causing obstruction? These are some of the rather silly questions which some motorists are asking. Someone asked a "Sentinel" representative whether the motorist has the right to stop his car and order a pedestrian out of his way? Of course, he can do so and the pedestrian can be prosecuted for obstruction if he refuses to move.

So far there has not been any hitch in the working of the Silent Zone. A few deliquents have had their numbers taken and if they are penalised there will follow the usual publicity.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN SECUNDERABAD

Association Establishes Home For Disabled And Destitute

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 2.

The Secunderabad Temperance Association proposes to hold aloft the ideal it has set before itself. It seeks to elevate the common man who has been down-trodden by the traditions and customs of centuries by giving him a new outlook on life. The Association aims at securing and preserving the birth right of all, especially the poor man's to fresh air, clean living, healthy homes, useful citizenship and a high standard of morality."

The above remarks appear in the latest report of the Secunderabad Temperance Association which was inaugurated by Brigadier-General Sir Terence Keyes, a former British Resident at Hyderabad. Among the most important features of the work done may be mentioned the establishment of three Temperance Centres, the provision of three well-equipped play grounds, which are being largely used, and the publication of two interesting pamphlets. Another interesting and important recent development in connection with the work of preventing children from visiting toddy and liquor shops has been the whole-hearted support given by the Residency to the Association in permitting the formation of a "Watch Committee" to inquire into the irregularities of the toddy and liquor shops and to report such irregularities to the Resident for action.

CRIMINAL TRIBES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

NAINI TAL, June 1.

While the services of the pensioners and ex-soldiers will be requisitioned for the rural development work of the U. P. Government it is understood that it is likely that Criminal Tribes also will be included in the uplift work. The Inspector General of Police in United Provinces, has through a circular, asked the Superintendents of Police in each District in the Province, to give their opinion whether it would be proper if the authorities include the Criminal Tribes in the work of Rural Development in the Province. It is said that the Superintendents of Police will consult responsible citizens and rural uplift workers before giving their opinion. It is understood that it is most likely that the Rural Uplift Movement will in future, include Criminal Tribes uplift also.

SHIKARIS MAULED.

A story how two shikaris were badly mauled by a tigress near Najibabad when they found a two-day-old cub reached here through a man who escaped death (who belonged to the Ranikhet), while the other died in the train.

It appears that two men while on a shooting excursion, noticed a cub whom they photographed but knowing that its mother may be close by, one entered the cave from the other side from which the tigress came and mauled his face and hands but his hat saved him from more serious injuries, while the other man shot at the tigress, but she escaped in the jungle where the shikari followed her, thinking it necessary to kill the wounded tigress, which was dangerous. He found her again and shot at her, but she attacked and mauled him so badly that he died of injuries on the train.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

A New Weekly At Karwar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am very happy to bring it to the notice of your numerous and widely scattered readers that the long-felt need for a weekly paper at the head-quarters of the North Kanara District, which was so impressively brought out by a correspondent of yours only a few weeks ago, is at last going to be met by the proprietor of the Central Printing Press at Karwar. The 4th of July next has been provisionally fixed as the date of the first issue of the new weekly.

The old "Vichari", which was neither a weekly nor a fortnightly not a periodical of any recognised or recognisable class, had been dragging on its irregular, unpunctual, anti-popular, obscure existence. It was only an apology for a newspaper.

With Marathi and Kannada as its principal media of communication, the new paper will be a predominantly vernacular paper. Insertions of suitable matter in English and Hindi is sure to be a feature of the paper.

It will champion the cause of progress in all departments of the nation's life. "As much of light and as little of heat as possible" will, its sponsors declare, represent the paper's editorial policy on all debatable questions.

Now, unlike an expected child, a periodical that is going to start life requires to be christened before it makes its appearance on the world's stage. Various suggestions have been received by the organisers of the weekly with regard to its naming. "Nagarik" happens to be the best liked of all the names so far proposed. "What's in a name?" May be a worth-while or legitimate question so far as most things in life are concerned. But when it concerns a newspaper, the name is everything or almost everything. It needs to be short, sweet, easy to pronounce and easy to understand and remember. It may not be 'catchy', but it must be fully significant of the true character of its bearer. Readers are invited to send in their suggestions to the undersigned so as to reach him before the 15th of June next. The sender of the name adjudged the best will receive a copy of the weekly, free and post-free, for a whole year.—Yours, etc.,

Y. T. NADKARNI,
Hon. Organiser, Civic Education League for Karnatak, Karwar.
Karwar, May 27.

A Great Ayurvedic Scheme

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The proposed Scheme of Madhavnagar Ayurvedic hospital and Medicinal garden comes as a most agreeable news to lovers of Ayurvedic science. The Ayurvedic system of medicines still forms the sheet anchor of the teeming millions of this country. Our poverty stricken masses, especially of the villagers will be nowhere without this native system of India, which alone is suited to their limited means; and it is nothing short of a most pressing duty both of the Government and the people to encourage any earnest move to stabilise and reform it.

Both Raja Beni Madho Prasad Singh of Kantit and Pandit Indradev Prasad Shastry are to be congratulated for their laudable venture in this direction. The ideas of founding a big Ayurvedic hospital and sick home on modern lines, of planting a spacious garden of rare herbs and medicinal plants, of establishing an Ayurvedic college for the proper teaching of Ayurveda are indeed very noble ideas, but nobler far is the scheme of providing free treatment and facilities for the poor on a huge scale. The entire scheme, wholly novel in its magnitude and objects of sincere public benefit, will indeed be a blessing to the people of this country and its authors and the promoters will be the recipients of most sincere thanks and gratitude from all.

Raja Beni Madho Prasad Singh has played the exemplary part of an enlightened and large-hearted ruling chief in giving away a beautiful and well situated plot of several hundred acres for this purpose and it is to be hoped that the efforts of Pt. Indra Dev Prasad Shastry will receive the support and co-operation of the entire country.—Yours etc.,

BHAGWATI PD. SINGH.
M. L. C. RAJA OF DAIYA.
Allahabad, April 19.

Medical Departmental Transfers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The administration of the Medical Department has come in for considerable criticism in the Bombay Legislative Council. There is one matter therein to which, it seems to me, the attention of the Government has to be called. This is in connection with the transfers in the department.

So far as transfers of assistant and sub-assistant surgeons in charge of dispensaries and hospitals are concerned, some improvements have been effected recently, and the long-standing complaints have to some extent been put right, though there is something still to be done in that respect. But as regards the transfers of lecturers in medical schools for L.C.P.S. diploma, the complaints still remain to be removed.

For example, a lecturer once appointed in a medical school is allowed to remain there for a number of years, sometimes from 15 to 20 years. The lecturer is generally of the grade of assistant surgeon and can be transferred to hospitals from time to time like any other surgeon. Or betteer still, he can also be transferred from one medical school to another if he is found specially competent for the teaching work.

But these lectures arrange to get themselves settled in the school where they are once appointed. The reason is that they are allowed to practise, and being settled in practice, they do not want to move away to other places where they may have to start practice again. Thus greater attention is given to practice than to teaching, and vested interests grow. They fare better than the assistant surgeons in charge of hospitals who are transferred from time to time and thus suffer in practice. All assistant surgeons, whether they do duty as lecturers or as officers in charge of hospitals must receive the same treatment from Government as regards transfers.

I hope the Government will inquire into these complaints and set matters right without delay. Let them find out how many years in each medical school the teachers once appointed are working, what interests in the form of practice they have built up, what little attention they give to teaching owing to the growth of their practice etc. There should be transfers in their cases also, once in five years at least.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Matriculation English Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to K.'s comment on Matriculation English paper I beg to submit that so far boys crammed the texts and managed to pass the examination. The after-effects were very bad. Even some of the graduates to-day speak and write defective English, which is due to the bad habit of cramming. Thirty five marks for the essay are quite O.K. Students who have studied the English language for seven years ought to write a fairly good original composition.—Yours, etc.

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.
April 27, 1936.
Bombay.

An Old Old Rly. Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The callousness with which the Railway authorities treat third class passengers is well-known. It is the third class passenger that keeps the Railway going, and yet his convenience or otherwise hardly receives the attention of the Railway tin-gods.

I was a passenger by the 2 Up Bombay Mail on the 14th instant and was surprised to find that at the Nagpur Ry. Station only one third class bogie for Nagpur-Bombay was attached instead of the usual two. On enquiry I gathered that the Ry. authorities had omitted to attach the second bogie because a certain Maharajah from Bengal was travelling by the same train in a reserved bogie. The result was that throughout the journey, third class passengers were huddled together like cattle, there was hardly any space for men even to stand, and the Ry. crew staff know it for a fact that 2 passengers travelled for a considerable distance on the footboard!

Will some M.L.A., take up the matter and ask for an explanation from the authorities?

Would it be too much to hope that the Railway authorities will not allow a repetition of this incident on any future occasion?—Yours, etc.,

A DISGUSTED PASSENGER.

Liberals And Fight For Freedom

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In course of his reply to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. A.D. Shroff has said that he did not recognise the monopoly on the part of the Congress for carrying the fight for political freedom. Granted. Mr. Shroff is right, will he kindly enlighten the public as to how and when the Liberal Party (to which Mr. Shroff belongs and which happens to be the only other political party in India) ever launched a 'fight' against Government even for what they choose to call 'political freedom'. Mr. Shroff ought to know that a person taking even the most superficial interest in Indian politics realizes what vastly different meanings the words 'fight' and 'political freedom' connote for the Congress on one hand and Liberals on the other. To the Congress 'fight' means an actual fight, though non-violent, and 'political freedom' means complete independence; while so far as poor Liberals are concerned, 'fight' has never gone and is never likely to go in future, beyond 'respectful begging and petitioning', and political freedom' is only a little more than the doles of reforms which the benign British Government choose to confer on India every ten or fifteen years.—Yours etc.,

N. B. OZA.

Nagpur, May 22.

Our Cricketers In England

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I fail to understand why so much hubbub is made here (in India) at the doings of our cricketers in England. The results that they are meeting with in England are the natural corollaries that await a team which consists of half dozen passengers, invalids, fielders who cannot acquit themselves well in the outfield and, last but not least important, an ill chosen captain. The Maharajakumar is a good captain so far as local encounters (in India) are concerned but to dub him as a Test captain and to saddle him with the responsibilities of a Test XI sent to try its mettle in the arena of International Cricket is nothing but a folly the consequences of which our cricketers are at present experiencing in England. Mr. Howard Marshall writing in the "Daily Telegraph" of 13th May, on the Indian and English cricketers says:

"It demands more than a competent knowledge of the game and far more the personal skill as a batsman or bowler. The great captain must have the qualities of a great soldier and the great soldiers are rare."

And Maharajakumar is neither an outstanding batsman nor an outstanding bowler.

What next, is the question. Should the things be improved or allowed to run as they are to the shame of the Indian Cricket? The cry is that C. S. Naidu should run up to England. Some have suggested the names of Bhayya, Baporia and Naomal. Is it worth while to send such men at this juncture when we have already not bare sixteen but a score and odd chosen by our "Daniel Selection Committee?" Will the addition of one or two at this juncture improve the situation when the man to lead the team lacks in sound captainship?

Even with the material that we have got at present in England our cricketers, I am sure, will surely acquit themselves well in the Tests if the things are properly managed and players are properly chosen. The first and foremost thing is that Maharajakumar should stand down and give the leadership to Major C.K. Naidu. This action of his, if he decides so, will be much appreciated by true lovers of cricket and there will lie his greatness. Will he follow the noble example of his predecessor Ghanshamsinghji of Limbdi who nobly withdrew in favour of C. K. Naidu in 1932? Secondly, all selected players should agree to play under C. K. Naidu forgetting their personal petty prejudices, not for him but for India as Indians. India expects every Indian born cricketers to do his duty.—Yours, etc.

K. V. H.

Plea For The League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in the "Madras Mail" of the 14th May that a bill has been brought in the Legislative Assembly to sever the connection of British India with the League of Nations. I feel strongly against the bill. Though the League could not stop the war between Italy and Abyssinia, it before the war did some useful work in connection with disputes between South American States. The League is useful in stamping out slavery. Most of the States of the world to-day are democracies and most of them are represented in the League. The League is useful in settling boundary disputes without recourse to war generally. To sever connection of British India with the majority of the States of the world will not be to the benefit of its people. If it is thought deeply the existence of the League is the only solution of a judicial type for the settlement of disputes between existing States. The aim of all ought to be to choose the lesser evil. If no good can result from the connection of British India with the League no evil can result from it as it will not be bound by the League's decision in respect of disputes between States. People of one State have always gone to other States for travel, trade etc., and they will continue to do so. Impartial fair mindedness in disputes between States is absolutely necessary for otherwise international traders, travellers, etc., may be liable to ill treatment and even death. The verdict of the majority of the States of the world will always be present in disputes between States and the reasoning backing up the verdict will be a great source of help in holding opinions by the people of the world. The opinions are likely in the case of democracies to govern the acts of the concerned States. A proper perspective of a dispute against a one-sided one is likely to be available in States forming the League, the Governments of the States forming it being unable to suppress by press regulations the happenings of it. The League has the high ideal of a single State for the world before it and if the ideal could become an existing fact there could be no war.—Yours, etc.

RAJA OF VIZIANAGARAM.
Vizianagaram House,
Waltair.

Andheri-Versova Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the recent representation made to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, the petitioners over 300 in number, have made out a very strong case why the Road should be renovated without delay to suit modern conditions of heavy motor traffic and treated as a Provincial Road, since it is in every sense a feeder road acting as a part to the suburban districts and an important supplier of large quantities of fresh fish daily to the Bombay City. The road is more than half a century old, and a paternal Government in the good old days evidently realized the importance of the road better in contrast with the step-motherly treatment accorded to the road at the present day under the aegis of self-governing ministers, heavy petrol tax and road funds, inasmuch as they built a pucca metalled road which has almost lasted till now.

Government not only shirked their clear duty to renovate the road once for all, but made matters infinitely worse in handing over this worn out road partly to the Vile Parle Municipality and partly to the District Local Board with the full knowledge that neither of these bodies was willing to father the road, nor possessed sufficient funds even to maintain the road, much less for the heavy initial repairs which were inevitable.

The position has been rendered still more anomalous and provocative owing to the fact that the bungalows bordering on this expensive road are governed by a third body viz. the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee who contribute nothing for the upkeep of the road either to the Vile Parle Municipality or the District Local Board. Under the combined forces of total lack of funds, divided responsibilities and local jealousies, it is small wonder that the road has steadily gone from bad to worse and it is hoped a series of fatal accidents may not occur on the road, before those in power rub up their eyes and realise their responsibility for the safety and welfare of people placed under their charge.—Yours etc.,

VARJIVANDAS MOTILAL.
Versova.

Constructive Work Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I suggest that a Constructive Work Union be formed like the Civil Liberties Union to organise and carry on that vital and important item leading to national regeneration and efficiency and create a common platform for people of all shades of opinion believing in the efficacy of such work whence they can contribute their mite to the country's advancement.—Yours etc.,

"NATIONAL PROGRESS".
Bombay.

Beauty Marred

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I remember to have read an American author of eminence saying that, "The West has gone crazy after money and the East too shall not lag behind."

Our Municipality in order to justify the above statement seems to be taking some definite steps in that direction. The urinal at Bori Bunder near the Bhatia Bague, is now being gaily decorated with advertising posters in rainbow colours. A urinal which is said to have been constructed at a cost of something like Rs. 75,000 in order to add to the beauty of the town has almost been turned into a 'pandal' as if specially erected, for advertisement purposes.

The desire for that glittering metal even on the part of a public corporation like the Bombay Municipality, knows no bounds. But is it worthwhile marring the beauty of a place for a few hundred rupees?—Yours, etc.

DHIRAJLAL SHANKERLAL.

Memorial To Dr. Ansari

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been watching the various suggestions of some people in the press regarding a suitable memorial to the late Dr. Ansari. Ever since the suggestion of the Delhi Municipality for the erection of a statue of the late Dr. Ansari, some of the arch-loyalists and communalists have dwelt largely on the question of Hindu-Muslim Unity, which they suggest is the only proper memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Ansari. Knowing as they do the emptiness of their suggestion they have been pressing this point inside and outside the Delhi Municipality. Even the great Sir Yaqoob wants this Hindu Muslim Unity as the only proper memorial.

They do not want a statue of the late Dr. Ansari to be erected in Delhi, which they have been trying to so cleverly call as 'brick and mortar' memorial. These people have never objected to the erection of the statue of the Viceroys and other high and mighty placed to have a statue of a Nationalist leader is bound to be an eye-sore to them. These pseudo-apostles of Hindu-Muslim unity grow like mushrooms at convenient times.

The Delhi Municipality has always been under the dominance of the communalists and hence the talking off of the resolution for the erection of the statue. Delhi in this respect is a very backward place as against Bombay and other places, where scores of statues of public-spirited citizens have been erected to perpetuate their memory. Will the Delhi Municipality assert itself and see that a life-size statue of one of the greatest sons of India is put up in a proper place in the Queen's Garden. No amount of hollow suggestions of these pseudo 'leaders' should be taken into consideration by the Delhi Municipality. What the Delhi city fathers propose to do is yet to be seen?—Yours ets.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Delhi, May 27.

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Policies in Force	Rs.	59,25,32,038
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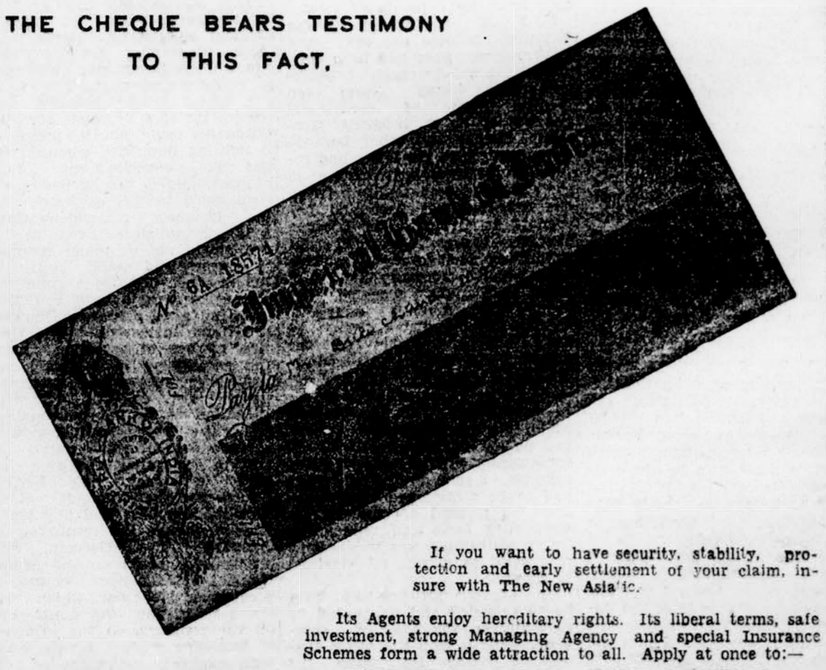
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Frostrate with "Terrible Pains"

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Why He Left Abyssinia

"POISON GAS AFFECTED ME BADLY", SAYS EMPEROR

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Mail).

The Special Correspondent of "Al-Musawar" interviewed the Emperor and the Empress of Abyssinia in the hotel of Jerusalem. He writes:—

"No one was allowed to see the Emperor but I with great difficulty managed to creep in, before the Emperor. The first person I met was the Crown Prince. On account of my former acquaintance with him while I was at Addis-Ababa he was surprised to see me at Jerusalem. After an exchange of greetings I told the Prince that I had specially came down from Cairo to Jerusalem to see his father. He nodded assent and took me to his father. I was ushered in before the Emperor and the Empress. As soon as I saw the royal pair, I marked a great change in their features and bodies, the Emperor looked older than his actual age, and the Empress lean. I saw tears in their eyes and both of them exclaimed: "Are you here? Are you here"? "Yes, your Majesties", I replied. The Emperor said that he was proceeding to London and Geneva to defend the cause of his country—of which he had been cruelly deprived—in the League of the Nations. I found the Royal family sad and gloomy.

I asked the Emperor as to why he had left Addis Ababa. The reply was, "In the morning of the day on which I left the capital city it was all caim but by evening the poison gas had played a havoc. There was rumour everywhere that the Italians were advancing towards the city and would enter it shortly. The poison gas had affected me badly. My lungs are spoiled and it has seriously harmed my brain also. I have become very sensitive; I cannot bear anybody talking loudly or for a long time. Being pressed by the Empress for reasons of life, health, and for seeking constitutional remedies with the League of Nations I left the city."

I then turned to the programme of the Empress' life. She said that she had decided to eschew the worldly life and to enter the cloisters of a nunnery and pass the rest of her life in the remembrance of God.

I then looked at the Crown Prince. He said: "I am very sorry to leave Addis Ababa and my dear teacher". The money chests of the Emperor are deposited in the Barklys Bank at Jerusalem. The total number of the people forming the retinue of the Emperor is 45 in number.

Remarkable hospitality was shown to the Emperor by the British officials and the Arab leaders in Jerusalem.

VIGOROUS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Music Satyagrahis Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 3.

The Poona City Congress Committee is organising mass meetings in different parts of the city where prominent Congressmen of the city are addressing the audience on the subject of "Ensuing elections and the responsibility upon the voters." This forms part of the electioneering campaign of the Congress and it is in full swing in the city of Poona. Today's was the second meeting of the type, which held here at the Rey Market Maidan, while the first was held at the Shanwar Wada Maidan on Sunday last.

PROPHET'S DAY.

Prophet's Day was observed on behalf of the Theosophical Society, East Lodge, in the Booty Hall, Camp, Poona, this evening. Speeches on the life and teachings of the Prophet were delivered by Messrs. Sayyad Naqawi and Sayyad Abu Taher when Dr. Kabraji presided. A large number of people attended the meeting.

RIOTS ECHO.

In the prosecution lodged by the city police against ten Hindus arrested so far in connection with the murderous assault on Moula Abdulla in the Kasturi Chowk on April 24th last (day of the Sonya Maruti riots), the police have now withdrawn charges under Section 302 of the I. P. C. (murder) and have instead substituted charges under Section 304 of the I. P. C. which deals with culpable homicide.

SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED.

The music Satyagraha offered by Deshdas Ranade, G. G. Pardeshi and D. S. Khangate had a sequel yesterday in the City Magistrate's Court, when, in the case instituted against these three people by the Government, the City Magistrate delivered judgment and sentenced them Rs. 40 fine each or in default twenty days simple imprisonment for each. The Satyagraha, was offered by Deshdas Ranade and others in April last to protest against the order of the District Magistrate, prohibiting playing of music before the Sonya Maruti temple. Ranade and others offered Satyagraha by playing music before the temple and offering themselves to be arrested and prosecuted.

EDITOR SUES EDITOR

Sequel To Alleged Use Of Rival's News-Message

RANGOON: June 3.

An interesting case, the first of its kind in Burma, is going on in the Police Court, in which the editors of the two leading Burmese newspapers are involved.

A fire broke out in Henzada in March last and the correspondent of the "New Light of Burma" sent a report of the fire by wire to the "New Light of Burma." As the paper did not get the report but found a report of that fire in the "Sun," another paper, they made an enquiry and, it is alleged, found out that the "Sun" had used the message which was meant for them.

The Editor of the "New Light of Burma" filed a case against the editor of the "Sun" under section 30 of the Telegraph Act, 1885.

Mr. Manuel, the Telegraphist, in the course of his evidence said that, when he went to the office of the "Sun" the editor admitted receipt of such a telegram but he read the text only and not the preamble. The wrapper was immediately destroyed, while the telegram was damaged. Witness further said that on enquiry it was found the telegram was wrongly delivered through mistake of the clerk and he was made to pay the cost of it.—United Press.

NEW AREAS OCCUPIED IN QUETTA

Progress Of Salvage Work Continues

SIMLA, June 3.

Information has been received from Quetta that shops and people are moving into the newly opened wards in Quetta City, and the Race Course area is being rapidly cleared. It is hoped by June 21st, the majority of population of that area will have left.

Salvage operations have been continued and 4 houses were salved during the period—17th May to 23rd, 1936. Property valued at Rs. 605 was recovered bringing the grand total upto 23rd May to Rs. 58,08,626.

A few corpses are still being recovered from the ruins and the number from the 15th May, 1936, to 22nd May, 1936, was 36, bringing the grand total upto 22nd May, 1936, to 8435.

Working has been in progress on the clearing and renewing of springs and karezes, etc., and a sum of Rs. 505 was spent during the period from the 18th to 24th May, 1936, bringing the total on 24th May 1936, to Rs. 1,15,036-9-8.—United Press.

Kapurthala Zemindars' League Chief Released

JULLUNDUR, (By Mail.)

Subedar Amer Singh, 2nd President of the Kapurthala Central Zemindari League, who was detained in the State Jail after expiry of his one year's imprisonment, was unconditionally released yesterday. The Subedar was accorded a reception in his village, Dhaliwal Bet.

It may be recalled that the Subedar was convicted under section 108, Cr. Penal Code, and on refusal to furnish security, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, which had expired on the 18th April, 1936.—United Press.

New Governor Of Burma

RANGOON, June 3.

The first civic address to H. E. Sir Archibald Cochrane, Governor of Burma will be presented by the Maymyo Municipality on June 12 and June 15, when His Excellency will make his public entry to Rangoon. The Corporation will present an address in the new Town Hall which will be opened by the Governor. It is understood during his short stay in Rangoon. His Excellency will meet the local leading non-officias to acquaint himself with the present situation in the country.—United Press.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOMBAY TRADE

Due To Increased Shipments Of Gold

SIMLA: June 3.

The total value of the foreign trade of Bombay imports and exports for the month of April, 1936, was Rs. 11.77 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 2.51 crores or 27 per cent. as compared with the figures for April, 1935, but a decrease of Rs. 1.75 crores or 13 per cent. as compared with those for April 1934. The improvement of Rs. 2.51 crores is chiefly due to the increased shipments of gold and Indian produce and to larger arrivals of silver. Imports of merchandise and exports of silver, however, declined.

Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 4.01 crores showing a fall of Rs. 92.5 lakhs or 19 per cent. and of Rs. 50.62 lakhs or 11 per cent. from the figures for April 1935, and April 1934, respectively.

The fall of Rs. 92.5 lakhs is mainly due to smaller arrivals of cotton raw (minus over 7,895 tons and minus Rs. 72.18 lakhs), mineral oils (minus over 6-1/4 million gallons and minus Rs. 20.03 lakhs), metals and ores (minus Rs. 9.62 lakhs), Cotton piecegoods white and coloured (minus nearly 4-1/4 million yards and minus Rs. 7.15 lakhs), Silk manufactures including silk yarn (minus Rs. 5.88 lakhs), Sugar (minus 4.253 tons and minus Rs. 4.21 lakhs), motor cars (minus 137 and minus Rs. 3.99 lakhs) and paper and pasteboard (minus Rs. 2.28 lakhs).

Increases were, however, recorded in the imports of precious stones and pearls unset (plus Rs. 9.22 lakhs), Artificial silk piecegoods (plus over 3-1/4 million yds. and plus Rs. 8.22 lakhs), Spices (plus Rs. 4.06 lakhs) and motor wagons (plus Rs. 2.93 lakhs).

Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 4.99 lakhs as aganst Rs. 2.15 lakhs and Rs. 4.45 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 70.19 lakhs as against Rs. 12.32 lakhs and Rs. 1.51 lakhs, respectively.

Exports of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 3.97 crores showing a rise of Rs. 1.36 crore or 52 per cent. and Rs. 42.1 lakhs or nearly 12 per cent. over the figures for April, 1935, and April 1934, respectively.

The rise of Rs. 1.36 crores is mainly due to larger shipments of most of the principal articles, the more important being cotton raw (plus 15.454 tons and plus Rs. 82.74 lakhs) and seeds (plus Rs. 26,874 tons and plus Rs. 39.31 lakhs).

"Hides and skins, raw" was the only article which showed a noticeable decrease of Rs. 2.1 lakhs.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 2.8 crores as against 1.03 crores and Rs. 5.24 crores and those of silver to Rs. 20.057 only as against 33.89 lakhs and Rs. 1,490, respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 22.64 lakhs as against Rs. 18.54 lakhs in April, 1935, and Rs. 14.62 lakhs in April, 1934.—United Press.

EVE JOINS "PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN"

Poona Sevikas Enrol Women Voters

POONA, June 4.

New impetus has been given to the city-wide campaign of enrolling voters, by the entry into the field of 40 Sevikas girl volunteers of the Stri Sevika Sangh—under the lead of Mrs. Anandibai Gadgil, wife of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., who have joined the campaign of "catching the voters."

Separate localities have been allotted to the Sevikas who will each make a house-to-house visit and try to enroll all the women who are eligible to vote.

In addition, the City Congress Committee has opened seven centres in different parts of the City to enrol voters and arrange daily meetings in the several wards "Duty of the voters."—A. P.

MISCHIEF AT GURUDWARA

RAWALPINDI, June 4.

But for the help rendered by the Mohallawalas and the timely arrival of the Municipal Fire Brigade, the Pothwahari Gurudwara situated at Mohalla Chachhi would have been reduced to ashes. It is stated that certain mischief-mongers managed to throw a smouldering bundle of soaked cotton into a room attached to the Gurudwara.

At midnight a fire started which, however, was soon brought under control after the doors and windows has been burnt. Officials visited the scene of the occurrence this morning. The Police are making investigations.—A.P.

Bengal Rural Water Supply Scheme

CALCUTTA, June 4.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of Bengal:—

"A sum of Rs. 20,000 out of the total amount allotted to the districts in the Presidency Division for the establishment of union board dispensaries and improvement of rural water supply had been kept in reserve pending distribution of the amount allotted for minor drainage and flushing schemes. The allotment for minor drainage and flushing schemes has now been finally distributed, and as the Presidency division has received the largest share of the allotment, it has been decided that half of the aforesaid sum of Rs. 20,000 should be distributed among the districts in this Divisions, the other half being distributed among the four districts in the Burdwan Division in which scarcity of water is apprehended during the summer months.

In view of the general scarcity of drinking water apprehended this year it has been decided that the entire sum should be spent on the improvement of rural water supply only.—United Press.

Banquest And Garden Party To Inaugurate Jubilee Hospital

(From A Correspondent)

VADIA, June 4.

A State garden party was given last evening on the gaily decorated Amarvijay Gymkhana premises at Thanadevli by the Durbar Shree Amarawala Sahib, to further signalise the inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Hospital. Besides Amirs, Officers and Mofussil visitors, leading merchants and agriculturists of Thanadevli attended the function.

Kavi Shree Alabhai, the Court Poet of Thanadevli improved the festive occasion by recounting the outstanding reforms which the Durbar Sahib had inaugurated for promoting the material and moral well-being of all classes of his subjects.

A State Banquet was given to distinguished visitors in the Luxmannivas Palace at Thanadevli.

Communal Boycott On The Wane In Punjab

MIANWALI, June 3.

The "Buy Muslim" campaign is still going on in Mianwali and it has been responsible for the strained relations in Isakhel between the Muslims and other communities.

Some days back, the feelings ran high, and breach of peace was apprehended. The District Magistrate on being appraised of the situation deputed the Assistant D. M. to go to the place and control the situation. It is now reported that he has succeeded in bringing the parties to terms for the time being.

A similar situation was created at Bhakkar some time ago, but the matters were not allowed to go any further through the timely intervention of some public men.

It is reported that a deputation is being organised to wait upon the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, to take steps to avoid the recurrence of such situation.—United Press.

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SUNDAY, 7th June, 1936

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Saturday & Sunday extra show at 2-30 p.m.

AT

PLAZA

at foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

STEADY MONSOON IN BOMBAY

Over Three Inches Of Rain Upto Friday Noon

BOMBAY, Friday.

The monsoon which began with a great flourish on Thursday has been keeping up its reputation. Since noon yesterday there have been torrential rains with intervals now and then.

In many of the low-lying areas in the city, there are large pools of rain and vehicles and pedestrians have had to move about in knee-deep water. Especially in the Parel and the Gowalia Tank areas, there was no free outlet for the rain water.

There has been continuous drizzling since early this morning with a downpour every half an hour. Since noon yesterday till noon to-day, Bombay had had more than three inches of rain.

The atmosphere has been greatly cooled and people who have been going about with the thinnest possible clothes have been compelled to bring out their warm clothing.

By about noon the drizzling stopped, the sky cleared the sun was shining. After the downpour both last evening and at night, this sunshine, which was not very severe but pleasant was not unwelcome. People without a change of clothes were able to dry themselves.

The maximum temperature for the day was 85.8 F. 5 degrees below normal while the minimum was 77 F., 3 degrees below normal.

Yesterday's Rainfall

The following was the rainfall for 24 hours ending 2 this morning:—

	24 hours. in. ct.	Since June 1. in. ct.
Colaba	2 24	2 91
Fort	1 92	2 72
J. J. Hospital	2 41	3 25
Matunga	1 30	2 37

Heavy Rain Expected Locally And In Dacca

POONA, June 5.

The Bay Monsoon is strong in Lower Burma and has established itself in Assam, Bengal and Bihar. The Arabian Sea branch has strengthened in the Konkan and has extended up to Bombay. Rainfall has also been local in Bombay, Deccan, North Hyderabad, East and North Punjab, and the United Provinces, while a few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces and East Gujarat.

Fairly widespread duststorms are also reported from the East and North Punjab, West United Provinces and Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Cherrapunji 5 inches, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri 4 inches, Tavoy, Amherst, Rangoon, Diamond Island, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Jessore and Ratnagiri 3 inches, Bassein, Akyab, Dibrugarh, Cox's Bazar, Bombay and Mahableshwar 2 inches.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread and heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and the Konkan, and will occur locally in Malabar, Bombay, Deccan, Bihar, the United Provinces and East and North Punjab, and will extend to East Gujarat and East Rajputana.—A. P.

SEVERE STORM IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 5

Three persons were injured by the falling of trees during the severe storm which swept over Calcutta yesterday evening. The wind which attained a velocity of 50 miles an hour caused some damage on the Maidan. There were also smart showers of rain, the rainfall being about one-third of an inch.

The temperature dropped by eleven degrees from 86 degrees to 75 degrees.—United Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-6-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.031 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.8 degrees 5.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.0 degrees 2.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 308 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 47 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.24 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.91 inches

Total rainfall during the year 3.31 inches

Weather remarks: Thunder storm and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-6-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Corona of 1953 Reg. tons, Capt. K. Rvamso arrived from Bassein via Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppey Cochin, Calicut and Badagra with rice and general cargo.

M. B. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Ryoyo Maru of 3650 Reg. tons, Capt. T. Uno arrived from Yokohama via Japan ports, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Madras, Pondicherry, Colombo, Cochin and Marmagoa with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy.'s s.s. Jalapalaka of 2630 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Williams arrived from Bassein via Colombo and Cochin with rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Strathnaver of 13395 Reg. tons, Capt. E. G. H. Starling sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Vasna of 2026 Reg. tons, Capt. F. Harrison sailed for Basra via Karachi with passengers and local cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Mundra of 4478 Reg. tons, Capt. T. V. Green sailed for Bhavnagar in ballast.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 5-6-36.

S. S. Reichenfels (L. E.) for Europe and American ports.

S. S. Victoria (L. T.) for Italian and Europe ports.

S. S. Kota Agoeng (V.B.) for Java ports, American ports via Colombo.

S. S. Silverash (V. B.) for American ports via Colombo.

S. S. Iwatesan Maru (O.S.K.) for China, Japan ports via Colombo.

S. S. Jalapalaeka (S.C.S.N. Co). for Calcutta via Tuticorin and Colombo.

S. S. Cedarbank (F.F.C. and Co.) for American ports via Colombo.

Remember the Date

Friday, 12th June, 1936.

GRAND OPENING

Sangdil Samaj

Superb Social of 1936

at KRISHNA CINEMA

Meet Your Favourites

Miss Sardar Akhtar, Padma Devi, Kamla Vererkar, Nazir, H.K. Shivdasani, D. Manek, Sadiqali, Kamlakar, Omkar, GOPE

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Director Sjt. Hemchunder ‖ *Music* Sjt. R. C. Boral

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"No Atom Of Corroboration In Girl's First Statement",

Maggie's Story "No Passport For Committing Accused To Sessions", Says Magistrate In "Byculla Rape Case"

Remarking that there was no atom of corroboration of her first statement that she was ravished by the accused and that she had made several contradictory statements, Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, discharged Haji Yusuf Ismail Killedar, who was charged with rape.

It was stated in evidence that Haji Yusuf raped the complainant, an 18-year old Ayah, in his house at Souter Street, on March 27 last.

The complainant in first part of her cross-examination had stated that the accused had raped her against her will and consent. She had struggled to release herself from the hands of the accused.

In her cross-examination on the 26th May, she made a complete somersault of her previous statement and said that the accused had acted with her consent.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Delivering judgment this morning Mr. I. S. Haji the Magistrate, said:

"The charge against the accused as provided under the Cr. P. C. is exclusively triable by the High Court. This Court has, therefore, under section 210, Cr. P. C., to examine the evidence, and has to satisfy itself whether there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial. Under section 209, Cr. P. C. it is imperative on the Court to discharge the accused if there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial.

"In the case of Emperor vs. Parshram Bhika (1933) 35, Bom. L.R. 245 it has been held that under section 209, Cr. P. C. the Magistrate is both 'entitled and bound to value and weight the evidence' and if he disbelieves the evidence, his order of discharge is a reasonable order."

The Magistrate after considering the evidence, said: "The complainant has made several contradictory statements. There is no atom of corroboration of her first statement that she was ravished by the accused,

Inconsistent Conduct

Her conduct has been wholly inconsistent with the nature of the charge. She had ample opportunities to make her first information report earlier than March 31. She did not wake up the cook either by shouts or struggles. She did not tell him before she allowed herself to be driven away in the taxi by Bag. She has offered no explanation for this delay in her first information report.

"It has been held that a delay in makng the first information was one of the circumstances that raises doubt in favour of the accused. The first information, therefore, in my opinion, has no foundation for its credibility."

After quoting various authorities, one of which stated: "When a Magistrate finds that there is no evidence or that the evidence tendered is unworthy of credit, it is his duty under Section 209 Cr. P. C. to discharge the accused," the Magistrate said: "The complainant's discrepant, self-contradictory, and retracted statement, I have no doubt in my mind to hold, is unworthy of credit and palpably unreliable.

"No Jury will hold the accused guilty on the first statement made by the complainant. Unless she wants to commit perjury, there is no possibility that she would face the Jury with a statement that the accused raped her.

"No Prima Facie Case"

"The evidence, in my opinion, does not make out a 'prima facie' case fit for the Jury to decide. Her previous statement which is contradicted by Dr. Chevaja, uncorroborated by her conduct, and retracted in its entirety, in my opinion, cannot be a passport for committing the accused to trial at High Court."

The accused was discharged under Section 209 Cr. P. C.

Mr. Vyavaharkar applied to the Court for a process against Maggie for filing a false complaint.

The Magistrate asked Counsel to give notice to both the parties to appear before the Court.

SENSATION OF ARMY CHIEF'S RESIGNATION

Sequel To North-West Frontier Campaign

Something of a sensation has been caused in Army circles by the totally unexpected resignation, two years before the period of his command terminated, of General Sir Kenneth Wigram, Commander-in-Chief of the North India Command says the "News of the World."

This command, covering as it does the vital passes of the North-West Frontier, is the most important in India, and Sir Kenneth's resignation will, it is understood, bring about a controversy concerning the operations there during the recent Mohmand Force campaign.

It will be recalled that the Mohmand Force, consisting of British and Indian troops of the Peshawar district and belonging to the Peshawar and Nowshera Brigades, sustained over 100 casualties.

Took Serious View

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, General Sir Kenneth Wigram, who is the supreme military authority of the area, took, it is understood, a very serious view of the affair, and after an inquiry he decided on disciplinary action.

This decision of the G.O.C.-in-C. was not favourably received by his superiors, who at that time were Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief in India, who was just about to retire, and his successor, General Sir Robert Cassels, the present Commander-in-Chief.

In consequence, General Sir Kenneth Wigram asked to be relieved of his command. He is leaving India almost at once and retiring from the Army after a long and most distinguished career.

Good for YOU!

and

Good for US!

CHURAKULAM TEA ESTATES' DEPOTS:—

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POONA—Budhwarpeth

APPEAL FOR HELP

Bengal In Grip Of Famine

Widespread famine is prevailing in Bengal. Government has acknowledged this with regard to portions of eleven districts and has arranged for test relief and agricultural loans.

Relief works have been started by me from the Sankat Tran Samity. Thousands of men, women and children are under relief and receiving doles. Friends are requested to contribute and also organise to collect funds which may be sent to me at Science College or to the Sankat Tran Office, 15, College, Square, Calcutta.

Science College, Calcutta,
P. C. RAY.
31st May, 1936.

FRATERNITY MISSION

(From A Correspondent).

CHHINDWARA, (By Mail).

A public meeting was held at "Azad Maidan", Chhindwara, under the presidentship of Comrade Abdul Majid Khan Azad on the 31st May, 1936, at 9 a.m. Maulana Syed Mohammad Ahsan Ali Tuiye Haque of U. P. delivered a very stirring speech on Hindu-Muslim unity, which was heard in pin drop silence and greatly appreciated. Hindus, Muslims and members of all other communities had assembled in thousands to hear Maulana Saheb. Maulana Saheb is intending to tour the interior of the District along with Comrade Abdul Majid Khan Azad with a view to propagate the Hindu-Muslim fraternity mission.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING

Mrs. Bachu Behram Cassinath was found guilty of rash driving and fined Rs. 15 by Mr. R. Mathalone in the Girgaum Police Court.

On March 20 accused was driving motor car No. T-1407 (1935-Model, 8-Cylinder Buick) from a petrol-pump (Batliwalla's) in Hughes Road and collided with car No. T-2753, driven along Hughes Road from the direction of Kemp's Corner towards Sandhurst Bridge.

The Magistrate observed (accepting the evidence led by the prosecution) that the accused came out of the petrol-pump limit at a high speed. He disbelieved the plea of the accused that she found the way before her was clear, for if it was so, she could not have failed to notice the witness' car coming along the road.

It was the accused's duty to take proper precaution before emerging into the road. She was driving a high-powered car.

Evidence showed that she took a turn at 30 miles per hour. So saying, he found the accused guilty and convicted her as stated above.

PERFECT ROLL CAMPAIGN

Ensuring Congress Success At Elections

The Secretary, Dadar District Congress Committee has issued the following appeal:—

Brisk work has been started in the "G" Ward on behalf of the "G" District Congress Committee with a view to get all the qualified persons to register their names in the electoral rolls. Although the period of enrolment has been extended from 10th June to 3rd July the time left is too short for the tremendous work ahead. The extension of franchise and the various categories into which the voters have been divided has made the task of enrolment extremely difficult, as no adequate arrangement has been made so far to get the largest number enrolled. Under the circumstances, the District Congress Committee is forced to take up this work in hand with a view to ensure the success of the Congress at the forthcoming elections.

TWO CATEGORIES.

The voters are divided in two categories, one of those who can be enrolled only on written application and on adequate proof of claims, and the other of those who can be registered without application. The work of enrolling in the first category calls for our immediate attention. Due to insufficient propaganda, the enlarged electorate is still unaware of their being enfranchised. In the second category also, due to illiteracy and ignorance of electoral rights, large numbers of voters are indifferent about registering their names. In order to infuse enthusiasm among the voters and secure the name of every voter in the Ward rolls, the District Committee will carry on a hurricane campaign, to explain the rights of voters and the conditions they have to fulfil in order to exercise them.

WORKERS REQUIRED.

To assist the work of the Committee a number of active and enthusiastic workers are required. We therefore appeal to Congressmen and women to volunteer their services and help us in our work. All those who are willing to join should give their names at the office of the District Congress Committee, opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, from 7-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The enrolment forms and other information is available at the Committee's office and the Electoral Roll can be seen in the office during office hours. The District Committee has opened 25 centres in different parts of the Ward to carry on the work and make the forms available.

B. Sc. STUDENT TAKES POISON

Failure In Examination Preys On His Mind

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

A B.Sc. student in the Allahabad University ended his life by administering to himself Potassium cyanide, because he failed in hs examination.

The doctor who attended on him when he was in a precarious condition said that the student had remained within closed doors for a considerable time after the poison had been taken.—United Press.

The Sangli Durbar has been pleased to continue Mr. K. H. Khadilker as Sangli City Municipal President and has nominated the following four members as Municipal Councillors, Dr. Mayadeo, Dr. Kotnis, Mr. Tamankar and Mr. Bhimappa Patil.—

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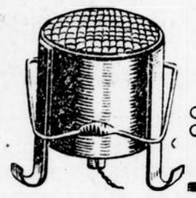

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World Reflections ...

How 'Jimmy' Bungled In Free State Affairs

Weapon Of "Penal Tariffs" Vain Before Nation's Determination To Be Completely Free

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

This is not the time to discuss the question the Tribunal (Budget Leakage Enquiry Tribunal) was set up to investigate or the lines of examination it followed. Mr. Thomas's resignation is quite independent of anything the Tribunal may say.

He is rightly sensitive that a Cabinet Minister is peculiarly vulnerable, and that the kind of rather cruel publicity he had unfortunately received must weaken his authority and that of the Government of which he is a member. His letter closes with an affirmation of faith in the National Government which all who know him must recognise as sincere. Mr. Thomas has been a loyal colleague to Mr. MacDonald and his "National" idea since he made his choice in the crisis of 1931. But, while the cause is to be regretted, it is impossible to pretend that his resignation is a loss to the Cabinet. His gifts, training, and manner have not been such as to make him a good Secretary of State for the Colonies. He has no achievement to his credit except the exacerbation of feeling within the Empire.—The "Manchester Guardian," Manchester.

MORAL OF HIS FAILURE.

We pass no opinion on the events which have caused this sudden break in Mr. Thomas's public career. The findings, of Mr. Justice Porter's tribunal will probably be final on that matter.

But we cannot forget the part played by Mr. Thomas during the period he filled the post of Dominion Secretary. He was the man primarily responsible for launching the economic war against this country (Ireland), openly avowing at the time his expectation that its effect on the cattle trade would be fatal to our Government. He also insisted on keeping mixed up the question of the Land Annuities with other subjects with which it had nothing to do, such as the abolition of the Oath, which he held to be a breach of the Treaty. His object, about which, indeed, he made little attempt at concealment, was to use his penal tariffs as a weapon to force the Free State Government to accept a settlement within the Empire and to renounce their aspirations for complete independence. Mr. Thomas failed to achieve his object. The Free State Government has not been driven to its knees, but, on the contrary, is stronger, more firmly established and more convinced and certain of ultimate victory than ever. The Cabinet of which Mr. Thomas was a member also recognised that he had failed and he was removed to another office. His place in public life will now know him no more, but the Irish cause survives, as it has survived hundreds of other British Ministers who also thought that by force or by statecraft they would be able to secure their ends. The moral of Mr. Thomas's failure in Ireland is writ plain for his successor to see, and to be guided by.—The "Irish Press" Dublin.

"REMARKABLE CAREER."

No one will see without regret this sudden end to one of the most remarkable careers in modern politics.

Mr. Thomas's promotion from the humblest beginnings to high office under the Crown has been earned by devoted service, first to his fellow-railwaymen, then to his party, and at last to something greater than party. He played a pre-eminent and courageous part in the formation of the National Government. And, with Mr. MacDonald, he has had to bear the brunt of the ill-will of former associates.—The "Times," London.

The Government takes a heavy body blow in the departure of J. H. Thomas. But biggest of all is the injury that the "National Labour" Party suffers. Since Philip Snowden took to a coronet and left the Government J. H. Thomas has been the only one of the ex-Socialist leaders who could rally a labour vote. Railwaymen all over the country did indeed, even in 1935, cast a vote for "Jim." The "National Labour" Party has to be.—The 'Daily Express," London.

Mr. Thomas is one of the four representatives of "National Labour" in the Government, and, next to Mr. MacDonald, the most important. In that sense he will be hard to replace, and his departure will strain a little more the creaking structure of Mr. Baldwin's administration.—The "News Chronicle," London.

In the grave crisis of 1931 he rendered public service by his championship of the cause of the National Government. He won a notable triumph in one of the most fiercely fought contests of that year's general election. We wish him well in his retirement after his strenuous years of service.—The "Daily Mail," London.

Patiala's Resignation

In announcing his reasons for resigning from the Chamber of Princes the Maharaja of Patiala paints a sad picture of the disintegration of that once resplendent body.

Now that he has shaken off his fetters he will be found, I think, to be one of the staunchest supporters of the Federal scheme. One reason for the Maharaja's resignation, which is not mentioned in his statement, but is well-known in India, is that he wished to be free to push his scheme—of which I gave an exclusive outline last month—for a reconstruction of the Chamber. As all the important Princes have now left the Chamber, there is a good chance for the early formation of the Council of 25 Princes which is the chief part of the Patiala scheme. The Plenary Chamber would then continue only as "ceremonial" assembly.

Lord Linlithgow, the new Viceroy, will presumably encourage the scheme in order to clear the field for an early entry of the leading rulers into the new all-India Federation. I learn that the Princes themselves are urging the Government to speed up the preparations for the establishment of the Federation.—The "Yorkshire Post"; Yorkshire.

France's New Government

The Executive Committee of the French Trade Unions have recommended that the following conditions be insisted upon before support is accorded to the Blum Government.

(1) 40 hour week without reduction of wages, (2) Promotion of collective agreements guaranteed by the Government. (3) Raising of the school-leaving age-limit. (4) Execution of carefully planned programme of public works (5) Nationalisation of the armaments industry. Points 2, 3 and 5 have a good chance of being accepted by the industry, but the demand for a 40 hour week and the nationalisation of the armaments industry will no doubt be hard nuts to crack.—The "Prager Presse," Prague.

It is friendly duty to tell our colleagues the truth. That is why we permit ourselves to criticise the speech of Leon Blum.

As far as foreign policy is concerned the outlines of his programme lacks clarity. Not only the question of collective security but also the future of the Franco-Soviet Pact is treated in a very superficial way. We hope that France's future Prime Minister will use the first opportunity to make good the fault he has committed. Not our own attitude but the attitude of large masses of Left electors will depend on the manner in which Blum formulates his announcement.—"L'Humanite," Paris.

France And Syria

The Syrian delegation in Paris which arrived before the elections in order to discuss the problem of Syrian Home Rule has issued a declaration that so far no results have been reached.

The victory of the Left, however, was greeted with intense satisfaction as, no doubt, it will greatly facilitate a settlement of this vital question. At present there are at least 5,000 French Civil Servants in the country. In the case of Home Rule at least nine-tenths of them would have to be dismissed. Even the Turks have always allowed us to choose our own administrative. Very much the same thing applies to the army too. The French have hitherto only allowed white officers although a number of Syrian officers surged into the Turkish Army during the Great War. They could be used with advantage until a new Military Academy has trained a regular home supply.—"Neue Zurcher Zeitung," Zurich.

Italy On Palestine

The whole of the Italian Press reproduces prominently the Italian consul's sharp rebuke to those Jewish papers which have accused Italy of fomenting trouble between the Arabs. The Jewish and other news-organs in the service of sanctionism are not telling the truth. Not Rome, but Britain's policy alone is responsible for the revolt. It is not enough to accept the advantages of a mandate, one must fulfil the duties attached to it too. London's policy consists in fostering hatred between the two antagonistic factions for her own selfish purposes. Small wonder that bloodshed is the result.—"Angriff," Berlin.

American Neutrality

President Roosevelt has just signed the new Bill for Military Credits. These credits amount to nearly 600 million dollars a sum which has never before been attained in peace time. The Bill also foresees the recruiting of a further 18,000 men for the army which will thus have a total strength of 165,000 troops.

The United States have pledged themselves to keep out of war, but it seems that following this policy is to be expensive. The big increase in expenditure on the Army, Navy and Air Force shows that the Government in Washington is by no means certain that neutrality could be maintained in times of important political changes in Europe and elsewhere.—The "Chicago Mail," Chicago.

This Is Britain!

Great Britain enjoyed more advantages from the Ottawa agreement than any part of her Empire. Of the 12 agreements concluded as a result of the Ottawa Pact, seven were arranged between Britain and countries of the Empire, five between the Dominions. It is the seven agreements between the Dominions and the mother country that have brought good results, in the first place, for Great Britain and in the second place only for the Dominions.

The forthcoming Imperial conference may find itself in difficulties because the Dominions are going to ask for greater returns, while Great Britain herself must move cautiously since she must maintain her export trade with non-Empire countries.—"La Semaphore," Paris.

Arming to the teeth is the accepted principle of the British Government. Recruiting is the Government's main worry and the ghost of conscription, which once would have frightened the country, does not alarm anybody nowadays. The arms industry is progressing according to schedule and it may be taken for granted that the food situation will soon be under control.

Is Britain arming to support the League of Nations, in accordance with Mr. Baldwin's recent declaration, or is she doing so in order to isolate herself? Many people in Europe would like to know the answer to this question.—"Rotterdamsche Courant," Rotterdam.

Dwindling Man Power

The dearth of able men in British politics at the present time is hampering Britain. The best part of the generation which should be on top to-day was lost in the war. To-day the Conservative Party carries on with the survivors of that lost generation. This dearth of men is particularly acute in the Imperial Civil Service and in the defence services. The fact that the man power of the Empire is decreasing to an alarming degree is one of the biggest problems to be faced by the government of Britain. If the life force, which controls the machinery of the imperial administration is allowed to dwindle much further, the consequences may be well-nigh incalculable.—The "New York Times," New York.

Actresses And Gambling

The gambling spirit of London society is at its climax and the recent law cases have only brought it into limelight. Gambling in London still remains on the high pedestal of society. Another interesting and perhaps characteristic feature is that actresses married into aristocratic families play leading parts in society life; in the last century they were not admitted into society despite their associations with a peer.—"Pesti Naplo," Budapest.

Prophet's Day At Cochin

(From A Correspondent).
COCHIN, June 4.

According to the programme adopted by the All-India Seerat Committee, a meeting was held in the local Madrassa Hall to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Hajee Eassa Ismail Sait. A large gathering of Muslims and non-Muslims with flags in their hands assembled before the Seerat Committee Office and from there marched in a procession to the Madrassa Hall.

Speeches were delivered on the various aspects of Islam and the life of the Great Prophet. After the chairman had made a brief concluding speech, the books specially prepared by the All-India Seerat Committee and its translations in Malayalam were freely distributed among the audience, after which the meeting dispersed.

A Montgomery message says that four alleged dacoits out of the seven who were wanted in connection with the dacoity committed at Attari Dandianwali have been arrested.

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Monday, the 8th June
BHAKTA PRALHAD
Tuesday the 9th June
SAMBHAJEE
(Marathi)
Wednesday the 10th June
CHANDRASENA
Thursday the 11th June
SAIRANDHREE
Daily 3 shows:—5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee at 3 p. m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

DIABETES SUFFERERS!

OF THE NUMEROUS PATIENTS CURED Mr. J. G. Lalit, Service, Small Causes Court. Zaoba's Wadi Chawl, Thakurdwar, Bombay, writes on 27th October, 1935.

"I was suffering from DIABETES for over six years and I tried many well-known doctors of Bombay without any effect. I then put myself under Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment and have much pleasure to say that, after a course of 8 complete weeks, I found my disease completely cured in such a marvellous way that I can confidently say that Dr. S. R. Iyengar is a SPECIALIST indeed in reality. My S. P. Gravity which was 1036 and Sugar 5-50 per cent in the beginning of the course came down to 1018 and 'NIL' respectively at the end of the course. I can safely recommend his treatment to the general suffering public as he possesses a very valuable specific."

WITHOUT DELAY

consult personally Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, "Diabetes Specialist" at Dahanukar Building, Bomanji St., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, No. 2, between the hours of 9 to 11 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

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Wanted a suitable Brahmin match for a most accomplished and educated Gaur Brahmin girl aged 15, only daughter of a very big landlord, Jagirdar and Rajah possessing a very good estate. Boy must be handsome, well-educated and between 16 and 22 years, belonging to a very high and respectable family of an estate or state, etc. Other Brahmins of high class can also correspond. Box No. 215, Federal Advertisers, 139, Meadows Street, Fort, 2nd Floor. (6259).

TRADE & FINANCE

Money Cheap And Call Rate 3/4 Per Cent

Govt. Repays Rs. 2 Crores

DECLINE IN GOLD BUT SILVER STEADY

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, June 5.

MONEY.

Money remains cheap, call funds being available at 3/4 per cent. Government have repaid to the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 2 crores borrowed against Ways and Means advances, thereby reducing the outstanding under this head to nil. Demand for "Time" deposits was no better than last week, and the quotations are:—3 months 3/4 per cent, 6 months 1 per cent and 12 months 1 1/2 per cent.

RESERVE BANK.

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ended May 29, 1936 shows an increase of Rs. 80.70 lakhs in the total notes issued against an increase of Rs. 76.69 lakhs in Rupee coin. Notes in circulation declined by Rs. 216.71 lakhs while those held in the Banking Department rose by Rs. 297.41 lakhs. Sterling Securities showed no change at Rs. 68.32 crores whereas Rupee securities were up by Rs. 4.01 lakhs. Government Deposits, which include Rs. 4.60 lakhs held on account of the High Commissioner, substantially improved by Rs. 11.41 crores to Rs. 17.92 crores. Banks' Deposits fell by Rs. 8.37 crores to Rs. 24.04 crores. Balances held abroad increased by Rs. 27.91 lakhs to Rs. 15.30 crores. Loans and advances to Government declined by Rs. 2 crores to nil, while Others increased by Rs. 1.59 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs. Investments and Other Assets rose by Rs. 136.33 lakhs and Rs. 29.34 lakhs respectively. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India statement as on May 29, 1936 shows a substantial fall of Rs. 6.68 crores to Rs. 14.14 crores in the total cash balance of the bank. Total securities increased by Rs. 3.68 crores to Rs. 45.06 crores. Loans and Cash Credits rose by Rs. 136.28 lakhs and Rs. 39.51 lakhs respectively; and Bills Discounted declined by Rs. 46.81 lakhs. Deposits on all accounts recorded a decrease of Rs. 171.36 lakhs during the week. It is understood that the Imperial Bank of India advance rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

Fluctuations in gilt-edged were narrow, and the turnover was moderate. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper after moving between Rs. 99-3 and Rs. 98-10, closed at Rs. 98-11. 2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 new loan is quoted at a premium of two annas. 3 per cent 1951-54 loan declined from Rs. 104-4 to Rs. 103-10; 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan from Rs. 107-6 to Rs. 107 and 5 per cent 1940-43 loan from Rs. 111-8 to Rs. 110-14. 3 per cent 1941 and 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loans were steady at Rs. 104-14 and Rs. 119-12 respectively. 4 per cent 1943 bonds changed hands at Rs. 111-4 and 4 per cent 1960-70 loan at Rs. 114-15. 5 per cent 1945-55 (Tax free) loan was in demand at Rs. 120-10. 5 per cent 1939-44 and 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loans closed at Rs. 108-12 and Rs. 107-15 respectively.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was quiet but steady with sellers at 1s. 6 3/32d. and buyers at 1s. 1/8d. some business being done occasionally at the middle rate. Inquiry for remittances against imports of silver was largely offset by fresh business done for export of gold.

There were wide fluctuations in the foreign exchanges in the London market during the week, owing to heavy selling of gold currencies, especially French Francs. Sterling in terms of the dollar appreciated early in the week from dol 4.99 5/16 to dol 5.00, and after declining to dol 4.99 1/2 appreciated upto dol 5.03 13/16 on Thursday last. It closed at dol 5.02 1/4. The French Franc was the most to suffer: opening at Frs. 75.82 it weakened to Frs. 75.94; and after fluctuating between Frs. 75.84 and Frs. 75.94 it dropped to Frs. 76.46 on selling pressure, closing at Frs. 76.25. The belga and the guilder moved sympathetically between 29.78 1/2 and 29.55 1/4 and 7.45 3/8 and 7.39 3/4 respectively. The Italian Lira fluctuated between 63.87 and 63.37.

GOLD.

Early in the week large continental offerings of gold currencies and the consequent appreciation of sterling, caused the rates in the local gold market to decline; the quotation for ready coming down to Rs. 34-6-3. Subsequently, due to a recession in the sterling/dollar rate, ready improved to Rs. 34-7-9. Towards the close, however, in sympathy with the sudden and sharp appreciation of sterling against gold currencies, ready gold dropped precipitately to Rs. 34-1. At the close, however, it improved to Rs. 34/5/3. A fairly large volume of fresh business was done for export during the week. Daily arrivals average about 10,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at about 1 lakh tolas. The offtake averages about 2,000 tolas a day. Shipments per s.s. "Rajputana" to London and "Pres. Munroe" to New York last week are valued at Rs. 78.77 lakhs and Rs. 6.89 lakhs respectively. The price of gold in London opening at 139s. 3 1/2d declined and closed at 138s. 3 1/2d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-7-9 and Rs. 34-1 for ready, Rs. 34-8-0 and Rs. 34-1-3 for June 7 and July 6 settlements. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 44,674 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Continued good offtake for ready silver pushed up the rate from Rs. 49-11 to Rs. 50-1 mid-week. In the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad, the market tended to sag, and ready closed at Rs. 49/11. The offtake averages about 150 bars a day. Stocks on hand aggregate about 9,000 bars. Silver en route to Bombay is valued at 479,000. Total imports during the week amounted to about 2,580 bars and Rs. 27,766 in coin. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19 15/16d and 19 7/8d for spot and two months forward; and those in our market were Rs. 50-1 and Rs. 49-8 for ready and June 11 settlement and Rs. 50-2 and Rs. 49-9 for July 8 settlement. The Shanghai dollar showed little or no change at 1/2 3/8.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady and after strengthening up in mid-week, sagged towards the close in sympathy with the bullion and cotton markets and on profit-taking. Steels were active and touched high levels, but declined on profit-takng at the end: Defds. opened at Rs. 660 and after advancing to Rs. 717-8 declined and closed at Rs. 667-8. Likewise Ordys. after improving from Rs. 171-12 to Rs. 182-8 eased off to Rs. 175-8. Electric shares were in good demand on rumours of a combine, as a result of which Tata Powers and Andhra Valleys shot up from 1562-8 to Rs. 1623-12 and from Rs. 1603-12 to Rs. 1632-8 respectively. At he close, however in sympathy with other sections Tata Powers lost about 20 points and Andhra Valleys about 15 points. Tata Hydros advanced from Rs. 168-12 to Rs. 174-6. In cotton mill shares, Centurys on selling pressure dropped to Rs. 134-6 in mid-week, but improved and closed at Rs. 139-6. Bombay Dyeings after moving up from Rs. 695 to Rs. 705 receded to Rs. 688-12; Central Indias after gaining about 5 points in mid-week, lost at the end about 8 points and Kohinoors after an early improvement from Rs. 207-8 to Rs. 210 declined to Rs. 204-6. With the exception of Indians, Cement shares were more or less steady at the previous closing rates: Indian cement shares looked up from Rs. 495 to Rs. 514-6 on general buying, but declined and closed at 495 and profit taking. Bundis closed at Rs. 37-4; Katni Ordys. at Rs. 385; Okhas at Rs. 275-10 and Shahabads at Rs. 488-12. In Bank and Railway shares, Imperials fully paid and Contributories rose to 1560 and Rs. 389-6 respectively; Reserve were in Demand at Rs. 132 and Indians at Rs. 180-4; Ahd. Prantij shares changed hands at Rs. 897-8 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 785. Among Miscellaneous, Belapurs and Bombay Burmas after spurting from Rs. 176-14 and Rs. 412-8 to Rs. 185-10 and Rs. 433-2 respectively, declined to Rs. 182-8 and Rs. 428-2 respectively; Alcocks after improving from Rs. 220 to Rs. 228-12 eased off to Rs. 224-6; Scindia steams moved between Rs. 19-3 and Rs. 18-7; Shivrajpurs between Rs. 36-8 and Rs. 35-14 and Premier Constructions between Rs. 84-12 and Rs. 83.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 4.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	11
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P	A. 49
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	32
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	70
American Tel. and Tel.	165 1/4
Western Union Telg.	77 3/4
Radio Corp.	11
New York Central	34
Baltimore and Ohio R.R.	18
Erie R. R.	13
Pennsylvania R.R.	30
Union Pacific R. R.	125
Great North Pfd.	38
Northern Pacific Rly.	29
Bethelehem Steel	51
United States Steel	59 1/4
Southern Pacific	32
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 1/2
General Motor	60 3/4
Kelvinator	19
Westinghouse Airbrake	38
American Radiator	21
St. Oil of N. J.	59
Socony	12 3/4
Chase Bank	87 1/2
National City Bank	33 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	46
American Smelting	76
North Amr. Com.	26
Montgomery Ward	42
Sears Roebuck	71

Market depressed by foreign news. Brokers loans up 200 million dollars. Total Business:—1 million.

TATA IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION FIGURES

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works, at Jamshedpur during the month of May, 1936 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	75,354
Steel Ingots	67,838
Finished Steel	52,550

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL PRODUCTION

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	Tons.
Pig Iron	75,354
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Finished Steel	52,550

SALE OF LOAN COTTON TO CEASE

Advisable To Buy On All Recessions

Bombay, June 3.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly market report.—January in New York closed yesterday at 10.81. A new peak point But a very mod st peak point.

We see no reason to change our consistently expressed view of the outlook for American cotton.

On the basis of a 15 per cent acreage increase and last year's yield (which was 15 lbs. per acre larger than the previous year and 13 lbs. larger than the ten-year average) the crop looks like 12 1/4 millions.

We would put the consumption for next year conservatively, at 12 1/2 13 1/2 millions.

Those figures, in our opinion, justify 12 cents for new crop months if the growing weather is average. Should the new crop run into serious trouble 15 cents might be a more accurate estimate.

We shall leave it at that.

LOAN COTTON.

There has recently been discussion as to whether or not the U. S. Government has the authority or the intention to continue the release of loan cotton beyond 31st May. Inquiries for chapter and verse from sources which maintain that both the authority and intention exist have failed to produce anything more definite than the "opinion" that they exist.

For ourselves we frankly do not know. But we cabled America yesterday and have received a reply to the effect that it is expected that loan cotton releases will cease by the 6th June.

Whichever course the Government choose must eventually, under present circumstances, be constructive. If there is still a world demand for spot cotton (the only reason which would prompt the continuance of releases) there is no purpose in preventing this old crop cotton going into consumption. The statistical position will be still further strengthened thereby. If, on the other hand, the Government stop the release of loan cotton an acute shortage of contracts could easily develop.

We make no pretence of being able to forecast day to day fluctuations in New York but for the distant view we are still bullish.

SPECTACULAR MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay market has provided the most spectacular movement of the week. There existed in the Broach July-August contract a large unprotected short interest concentrated principally in two accounts. A small group of operators with other views decided that the time was opportune to stir up that short interest.

In a market which had dragged wearily along for weeks with negligible fluctuations and which, incidentally, was largely sold out, initial purchases of some 40,000 bales were enough to stampede shorts into covering.

The Broach July-August contract advanced from 199 1/2 on the 27th May to 213 on Monday of this week. During that advance of Rs. 13 1/2 a large proportion of the short interest has been covered and long accounts have been built up.

That the technical position has been seriously weakened was well illustrated last night when, in spite of strong New York advices, there was at one time an almost complete absence of buyers in the local market.

But there are lessons to be learnt from the advance.

CHEAPNESS OF BROACH.

During its progres the difference between old crop and new crop Broach widened from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. We have always maintain that old crop Broach with the normal Broach and large Gujerat crops discounted in its quotation, was too cheap rather than new crop too dear.

A second point of some importance was the absence of any aggressive selling by shippers or commission houses until Broach July-August reached 210. At that point long liquidaton, principally through commission houses, became a prominent feature. The significance of that absence of selling, to our mind, lay in the fact that shippers had already sold new crop Broach aggressively and almost continuously from the day it opened. Selling power from that source was, in consequence, largely exhausted.

Export business is quiet. Although the Whitsun holidays slowed down business generally it may take some time for spinners to become accustomed to the higher Broach price. But cotton memories are notoriously short.

Although the monsoon was reported at Colombo on 18th May and there have been heavy coastal rains the Arabian Sea current weakened after the initial burst and only during the last few days has a stronger current been in evidence. It looks as if the monsoon is about a week ahead of normal.

There are many factors in favour of cotton. Quite a number of these factors are not yet in the price. We advise purchases on all recessions.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 4-6-36	6928000	4303000
Receipts yesterday 4-6-36	4000	12000
Exports to date 4-6-36	5794000	4155000
Stock at Ports 29-5-36	1651000	1367000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-5-36	1591000	360000
Stock at Liverpool 29-5-36	704000	698000
Visible Supply 29-5-36	4367000	4244000
Quantity in sight 29-5-36	11929000	7819000
Quantity out of sight 29-5-36	10668000	8893000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 5.

	Cwts
Wheat	23,310
Linseed	12,539
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	261
Gingellyseed	69
Poppyseed	95
Groundnuts	3,786
Castorseed	1,034
Rice	21,702
Myrabollams	272
Cottonseed	4,003
Gram	1,669
Joowar	279
Barley	1,253
Bajree	1,626
Indian Sugar	4,499
	Tons.
Coal	989

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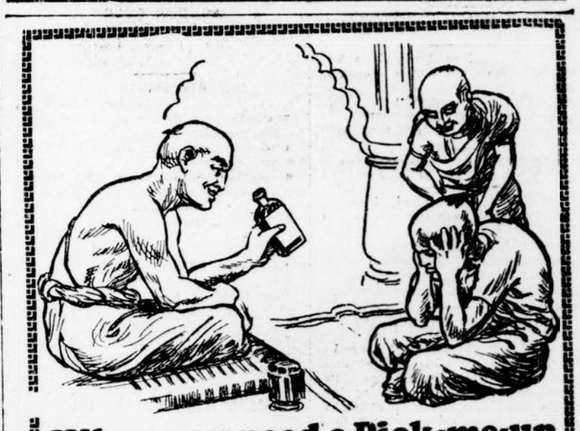

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AT THE
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Please See Page 3.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

Insufficient Rains In Eastern Belt

GOLD BETTER BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Grains Firm And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, June 5

On Friday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY STEADY

New York cotton was fairly steady on Wall Street and trade buying influenced by lack of sufficient rains inthe eastern belt.

GOLD BETTER

London gold was better but silver was unchanged.

GRAINS FIRM

Wheat and linseed ruled firm. Jute and tin were steady.

SECURITIES IN BETTER REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange after early inactivity displayed better sentiment. Giltedged securities were in somewhat better request three and half was quoted at £96 1/2 i.e. 7 1/2 shil lingrs lower than previous closing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 5

Previous closing	10.86
To-day's opening	10.88
Dicerence	+02
To-day's closing	10.95
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 5

Previous closing	5.80
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 214-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 5

Cotton continued to be sustained by lack of sufficient rains in the eastern belt resulting in Wall Street and trade buying under the influence of which prices showed moderate advance but at the higher level activity was somewhat restrained by unsettled situation in France and gold bloc crisis.

Trading in October began at 10.88 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on trade and Wall Street buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports but thereafter the market became hesitant due to unsettled financial situation and labour dispute in France but the undertone kept fairly steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.95 with a rise df 9 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 5

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.62/11.62) 11.63/11.63
October (10.76/10.74) 10.88/10.87
December (10.72/10.72) 10.76/10.76

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 5

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.18) closed
American October (5.83) closed
Egyptian July (8.55) closed
Egyptian October (8.47) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 5

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 212 and Rs. 213-8 and New Broach April May between Rs. 203-8 and Rs. 205-8 at night. New York futures being about 2 to 4 points up till 10-30 p.m.

SQUEEZE IN COTTON

Prices Will Go Higher

Bombay, June 4.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

With the Whitsun holidays in America and Liverpool we have seen a welcome change from the apathetic markets experienced all last month. The sentiment has turned definitely more bullish, for as the season progresses the market is becoming more susceptible to weather news, which has been by no means favourable, especially in the Eastern Belt where the drought continues.

In our report last week we discussed the statistical position of American cotton and showed that in all probability the carryover would be reduced by two million bales, with no corresponding increase in outside growths. Unless growing conditions are such as to produce a normal average crop for the acreage planted this year, the statistical position cannot be ignored and must have a very great influence on the market from now onwards.

In the local market all interest is centered on the attempt of certain bazaar operators to "squeeze" the July/August Broach contract and they have so far succeeded in widening the difference between July/August and April/May 1937 from Rs. 3 3/4 to Rs. 8 1/2 the widest point having been Rs. 10 3/4 on 2nd June.

There is certainly a fairly large "short" interest in the market both on straddle and option accounts, which will have to be covered before the end of the month, but if the bull party's ambitions tempt them to turn the "squeeze" into a "corner" we think they will receive far more cotton than they will wish to weigh over. Apart from the excitement in the July/August contract any other genuine business has been noticeable by its absence.

As we think that the possibilities are that cotton prices will go higher—and the latest Liverpool cables confirm this opinion—we continue to advise purchases of April/May Broach in preference to J/August as we think the position of the latter is somewhat artificial.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 5

Previous closing	5.01 31/32
To-day's opening mutilated	5.02 3/8
To-day's closing	5.01 3/8

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 5

Previous closing	5.02 1/4
To-day's opening mutilated	5.02 7/8
To-day's closing	5.01 5/8
Difference	—.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 5

Previous closing	76.25
To-day's opening mutilated	76.40
To-day's closing	76.22
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 5

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/8 but no further movements developed owing to the subsidence of recent pressure.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.01 5/8.

Franc opened at 76.40 and then fell to 76.28 owing to the lessening of recent buying.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.22.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 5

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 15/16d	19 15/16d
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 5

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-3 1/2) £6-18-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 5

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 5 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.77 3/4) 5.76 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.93) 37.94
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/8) 0.94 1/2
London on Milan (63.81) 63.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2 3/32) 1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 5

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 49/11, 49/11 and 49/12. The market was quiet but steady owing to the lack of speculative interest while steadiness of London cables created caution. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 49/10, 49/10 and 49/11.

Gold opened uncertain at Rs. 34/5/6, 34/5/6, and 34/5/6. Prices early declined on scattered selling and realising influenced by lower foreign advices but later prices rallied on covering due to steadiness of foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/5/6, 34/5/6 and 34/5/6.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 5

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 6 3
Wheat May 1937	4 8 6
Linseed September	7 6 0
Linseed May 1937	7 1 6

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 5

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 69 3/4 and October 68 1/4. The market was rather more active on scattered buying and covering influenced by somewhat better cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 5

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.85 5/8. Prices advanced on scattered buying and covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 5

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£183 buyers £183 1/2 sellers) £187 1/4 buyers £187 3/4 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£15 3/16 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Steady) £15 3/16 buyers £15 1/4 sellers.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/2) £40 to £40 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4) 7 1/4 paid and buyers.
Forward (7 7/16) 7 3/8 paid and buyers.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 5

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Market was quietly steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE.

New Crop June and July value (£17-11/16 sellers) £17 9/16 sellers
Dunlop June (£22) £22 sellers
Lightning June (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June July (£10 7/8) £10 15/16 nominal
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£13 9/16) £13 5/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 delivery

Bombay, June 5

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 6 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 6 0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 6 0

IDEOLOGY OF SOCIALISM

(Continued from page 6)

(Universe). The highest ideal of Universal Brotherhood (Viswa Bandhutwa) was so ingrained in an Indian that he welcomed any traveller to his shores as a brother. When the Zoroastrians were persecuted in Persia, their original home, by the Muslims, they ran up to the Indian shore and were given a warm welcome and sound protection by the then Hindu Kings of Gujerat. The Muslim and the Christian during the Holy wars each found an asylum on the hospitable shores of India when hard pressed by the other. The Moplahs and the Syrian Christians of the South-western coast of India bear testimony to this fact. The Brotherhood of man, so strongly preached by the Holy Bible, has been scarcely, if at all, practised by the Christian nations in their pursuit of Pelf and Power, honourable individual exceptions excepted.

Capitalism

The pre-British conquerors of India left the social structure intact. Agriculture, industry, commerce were left alone and were able to take care of themselves. Indigeneous talent in these fields was encouraged, fostered and patronised by the rulers then in power. The whole aspect changed when India came in contact with a then poor, adventurous and ambitious nation, viz., England. Britain has been utilising its political power for restricting the free and natural growth of Indian industries, art and science, in more ways than one. Free trade, excise customs and exchange policies, discouragement of indigenous talent and encouragement of foreign expert advice, are some of the glaring instances. But it takes one's breath away when it is proclaimed from housetops that everything is being done for India's good!!! The wonder is that this proposition is believed in by some gullible people amongst us. The self-seekers are always there to sell their birthrights for a mess of pottage. The Congress is out to fight this kind of capitalism, whether indigenous or foreign, in the interests of the masses. It is a fight against the system and not individuals. It need not alarm those who believe that the money power in their hands is only a trust for the good of the masses and not for the mere gratification of their personal desires, and act up to it. Why, the British power itself does not lose a single opportunity of dinning into our ears its boast of trusteeship of the masses while in practice its step-motherly treatment of Indian interests is a matter of experience to every Indian who is capable of consideration beyond his self.

Socialism

Socialism, as I understand it, wants to break in this wild horse of capitalism and harness it to the chariot of public good. You cannot make a horse draw by starving it. Overfeeding is sure to diminish its power of draft. A well-balanced system only will be strong and healthy. Starved labour will always be dull, inefficient, discontented and ready to kick, if it be only in self-defence. Bloated capital at the cost of Labour is always prone to go in unhealthy ways and result in a chronic state of disease which will poison the whole social system, leading to its ultimate ruin.

How To Do It

The fight of Socialism, is a fight of the poor against the rich, the illiterate many against the highly educated few, of the weak against the strong, of an unorganised mass against an organised system (Political or Financial) controlled by highly ingenious brains. It is an unequal fight in every way. Let us trust Right will eventually succeed. It can only be a practical proposition when India is fully free to re-arrange its house according to its ancient ideals, modified by modern circumstances. That is what Pandit Jawaharlal means and intends. Let us back his efforts whole-heartedly instead of cavilling at them under the influence of a false alarm cunningly raised.

Who Is To Do It?

The last question is who is to do this? The Congress. It is the only non-communal organisation wherein any one, without distinction of caste or creed, is welcome. Panditji did achieve a great thing when he brought the Trade and Labour Unions under the Congress flag. The younger generation of the capitalists have given him their support. The powerful middle class is sure to join him. Their sympathies are more with the workers than with the idle rich. They ought to form the back-bone of the movement.

The split in the Congress is a phantom—the product of brains ill-disposed towards it or who are afraid of its growing power. The country will snap its fingers at these alarmists.

The work before the nation is no doubt stupendous. But we need not be down-hearted. World events are coming to the help of India. Let us pray she will have the right foresight and courage enough to catch the time by the fore-lock.

Better Undertone In Stock Exchange

EFFECT OF SUSTAINED RALLY IN PARIS BOURSE

Exchanges Quieter On Continental Profit-Taking

WALL STREET QUIETLY IRREGULAR

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 5

Apart from a few kaffir specialities the Stock Exchange was almost entirely featureless but the sustained rally in the Paris Bourse imparted better undertone.

Far eastern bonds were depressed by further disturbing Canton news.

Exchanges were quieter. Continental profit taking exercising steadying influence.

Wall Street was quietly irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 5

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £96 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, May 26 £97 1/4
Wednesday, May 27 £97 1/4
Thursday, May 28 £97 1/4
Friday, May 29 £97 5/8
Tuesday June 2 £97 5/8
Wednesday, June 3 £97 Ex Div.
Thursday June 4, £96 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 5 3-30 p.m.

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency but business was restricted. Giltedgeds show brighter sentiment. Kaffirs were rather firmer Foreign bonds were dull and easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/4) £84
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 5/8) £108 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-3
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 3/4) £4 3/8
Hydro Electric (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Musical Industries (25-0) 24-6
Princhin Johnson (46-0) 45-6
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-0
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (129-7 1/2) 129-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (34-10 1/2) 34-10 1/2
University Ordinary (33-1 1/2) 32-9
Ford Motors (30-6) 30-6
Cable Wires (£6 3/8) £6 5/8
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 121-3
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-3
P and O S N Company Defd (19-6) 19-0
Distillers (102-0) 102-0
Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2
British Celanese (11-9) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-6) 53-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-3) 49-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Western Limited Ordinary (24-7 1/2) 24-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (46-1 1/2) 45-6
Bengal Iron and Steel (7-9) 7-9
Tata Iron and Steel (104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 5 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 3/4) £118 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£109 7/8) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£109 7/8) £109 7/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-9) 19-0
Donaro Tea (43-0) 42-6
Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-1 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-9

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (58-3) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £13 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (65-6) 64-9
Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
Moddar New (50-0) 49-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (£13) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (82-6) 81-3
Bur Oil (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle 23-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Shell Transport (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 7/8) £36 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£23) £22 1/2
L N E R Def (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£23) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/4) £136 1/4
London Board G Stock (£102) £101 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 5

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 61 1/4) dol 60 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/8) dol 32 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 59 3/4) dol 59
U S Steel Preference (dol 125) dol 124 1/2

JUTES REMAIN STATIONARY

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Jutes practically remained stationary with a limited business. Coals ruled steady and unchanged. Teas continued dull. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were easier. The following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities:—Two three-fourth per cent. new loan 1948152 99/15; three and half per cent. Government Paper 98; three and half per cent. loan 1947-50 106/12; three per cent. loan 1941 104/6 small lot; four per cent. loan 1960-70 114/6 small lot; four and half per cent loan 1955-60 119/8 small odd lot; five per cent. loan 1939-44 108/4; four per cent. Punjab Bonds 1948 110/10 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1560 small odd lot; Reserve Bank 130.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa 97/8; Karakhal Lala Bazar 97/8. New Victoria Cotton ordy 1/3; do pref. 4/7.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21/2; Burrakur 11/14; Talcher 1/12.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 382 small lot; Cheviot 181; Howrah 49/2; Howrah seven per cent. pref. 150; Kamarhatty 480; National 21/6; Orient 176 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy 20/4; Bengal Telephone pref. 10/8; Mirzapore Electric 5; Patna Electric 19/4 ex div; Bengal Iron 5/5; Indian St. Wagon ordy. 40 small lot; British India Corporation ordy. 3/10; Ivan Jones 2/5; Mysore Paper 3-12; Midnapore Zemindary 75.

Sugars:—Basti 245/8 small lots; Samastipur 10/4; Dufflaghur tea 12/14.

Debenture:—Five and half per cent. Belsund Sugar 100.—A. P.

Pimples

invite Blood-Poisoning

AND

Ugly Skin Diseases

Disease germs abound everywhere, and the slightest pimple or skin abrasion offers an open door to infection. Use this simple unfailing Cuticura treatment to-day—to prevent blood-poisoning, to eradicate the beginnings of torturing, disfiguring Eczema or other stubborn skin disease.

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THE WONDER HEALER AND SOOTHING ANTISEPTIC
KILLS GERMS
DRAWS OUT POISONS
CLEARS THE SKIN

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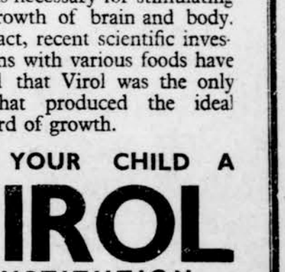

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VIGOROUS HEALTH
FOR WORK OR PLAY

Some pigeons keep flying long after others have settled on the machan. So it is with children; many are full of vigorous activity for hours after their companions have slowed down or given up.

The wise parent gives the active child Virol to maintain its vigour and gives the quick-tiring child Virol to increase its strength. For Virol contains all the elements necessary for stimulating and maintaining the growth of brain and body.

In fact, recent scientific investigations with various foods have proved that Virol was the only one that produced the ideal standard of growth.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A
VIROL
CONSTITUTION

Short Covering In New York Market

Scattered Rain In East Belt

SCHWABACH'S ESTIMATE ACREAGE 32,600,000—CONDITION 71.2 PER CENT. CROP 12,530,000 BALES

Wall Street Operators Buying Cotton

BOMBAY: June 5.

On Thursday the New York Cotton Futures Market declined during the early part of the day on foreign selling and Southern hedge-selling, but later advanced on short covering and buying by Wall Street Operators.

Messrs. Schwabach and Co., New York estimate tcreage 32,600,000 acres, which is 16.9 per cent. over last year. Condition 71.2 per cent, indicating a crop of 12,530,000 Bales.

There were scattered showers over the Eastern Belt, but more rain is needed. The official Forecast indicates showers.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on foreign selling and Southern hedge selling but later prices advanced on covering by shorts and buying by Wall-Street operator's. There was considerable nervousness on the market with buyers cautions after the forecast of scattered showers n the East, but losses were reduced by active short covering.

Wide fluctuations in Exchange rates and fear of a monetary crisis discouraged buyers. The statistical position of cotton is firm and there is more inclination to buy cotton. Schwabach have issued their crop estimate showing:—

Area under cultivation	32,600,000
Increase	16.9 per cent.
Condition	71.2 per cent.
Indicated Crop	12,530,000 Bales.

The other estimate issued by Fairchild Bureau which appears elsewhere is also near the above figures. Thus the market remained uninfluenced. Scattered showers are reported in the Eastern Belt but the rain is insufficient and more rain is needed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points at 10.75 for October. There was foreign selling in conjunction with Southern hedge selling which depressed prices further by 4 points and October was quoted 10.71 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active buying by Wall-Street operator's and covering by shorts which resulted in a sharp rise of 17 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 10.88 which was the highest level. The market closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 11.77c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 11.88c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 5.83. The market declined on strength of sterling and owing to Continental uncertainties. Later on there was hedging and week-end profit taking. Demand was indifferent. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.68d.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close July was quoted 5.07, October 5.09 and January 5.06..

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 3 to 5 points and Spot cotton prices lost 6 points at 8.69d. Uppers futures declined 7 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was considerable profit-taking in the Alexandria cotton market which in the absence of any support depressed prices. Sakels declined 16 to 11 points and Ashmouni futures closed 7 to 13 points.

WEAKNESS IN DOLLAR.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—Wall Street operators again bought in the N. Y. market and it seems that with the recent weakness of the dollar they have been replacing stocks with cotton. There was further Southern hedgeselling and July liquidation by the Pool. Some rains are reported in the East with a forecast of further showers. On the whole, we believe the crop is doing fairly well and should there be some good rains in the East, we do not think much damage will have been done by the recent drought. Messrs. Schwabach estimate acreage 32,600,000 acres, conditions 71.2 per cent and indicated crop 12,530,000 bales.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern:—Generally fair, showers probably mostly light.

Central:—Partly cloudy, possible rain, cooler.

Western:—Partly cloudy, possible rain cooler.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

Rains insufficient in the East. Wall Street buying. Local shorts covered. Price-fixing in October.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

Our estimate is 32,600,000 acres Acreage more than last year by 16.9 per cent. Condition 71.2 per cent. Indicated crop 12,530,000 bales. Rains reported but more needed. Official forecast indicates showers.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Rains in East, but think material setback unlikely in view of tight position actual.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to more favourable weather reports in the Eastern Belt, advance in Pounds Sterling Exchange and fear of a monetary crisis. There are too many conflicting influences to justify predictions.

Liverpool.—Market reactionary on predictions of showers in Eastern Belt and firmness sterling resulting from franc crisis.

New York.—Market advanced owing to decidedly unfavourable crop conditions in Eastern Belt. Statistical position improved. Think far months a good purchase on all decines. Cotton goods market—yarn market—firm and active.

New York.—Profit taking absorbed by trade buying. Far East bought October and December. Pool sold July at 11.65.

New York.—Large increase world's gold production holds long range promise higher commodity prices. Favour purchases new crop cotton for investment.

N.Y. October Highest (3 p.m.)	10.88+09
N.Y. October Lowest (11-14 a.m.)	10.71—08
Liverpool October Highest	5.84—01
Liverpool October Lowest	5.79—06

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Weather market improved at close on local covering. Fairchild Acreage 32,535,000 acres Crop 12,465,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 4.

July	11.62—03
October	10.86+07
December	10.77+03
January	10.80+03
March	10.78+03
May	10.80+03
Middling Spot	11.77—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 4.

July	11.58+02
October	10.80+04
December	10.75+03
Middling Spot	11.88+02
New York 10-55 a.m.	
July	11.63
October	10.76
December	10.71
Noon Call.—	
July	11.61
October	10.73
December	10.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 4.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 4.

June	6.25—05
July	6.15—05
August	6.01—04
September	5.90—05
October	5.80—05
November	5.73—04
December	5.71—05
January	5.71—05
February	5.70—05
March	5.70—05
April	5.70—05
May	5.70—05
Middling Spot	6.68—04
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	6.18
October	5.83

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 4.

July	8.54
October	8.46
November	8.46
January	8.38
March	8.35
May	8.30
June	8.30
Middling Spot	8.69

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 4.

Broach Fully Good (Good staple)	5.22
Broach Fine (Good staple)	5.37
Broach Superfine (Good staple)	5.52
Oomra Fine (No 1 staple)	5.14
Oomra Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.29
Oomra Choice (No 1 staple)	5.44
Bengal Good	4.21
Bengal Fully Good	4.31
Bengal Fine	4.43

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 5.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 213/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was local realising and prices declined to Rs. 212/8. New Crop A/M. opened at Rs. 203/ and prices after advancing to Rs. 203/4 declined to Rs. 202/12. The tone of market was quiet, Liverpool market was closed and the local market ruled fairly steady and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach Juy-August	212 8
Broach April-May	203 8
Oomra July	196 8
Oomra December-January	182 12
Bengal July	167 0
Bengal December January	147 8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, June 5

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	180	176	171	167
Punjab	180	176	171	167
Rajputana	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	205	202	199	195
C P No. 1	215	212	209	205
C P No. 2	211	208	205	201
Broach No. 2	219	216	212	208
Punjab-Ame	230	227	223	219
Surat	255	252	248	244
Rajpipla	252	249	245	241
Navsari	261	258	254	250

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, June 5

Bengal Superfine	175/177
Bengal Fine	172/174
Bengal F G	170/171
C P 1 Fine	208/210
C P 2 Fine	204/206
Arvi Fine	204/206
Ellichpur Fine	202/204
Berar Fine	200/201
Khamgaon Fine	200/201
Mulkapur Fine	193/196
Khandesh Fine	186/191
Jalna Sailu Fine	186/191
Burwah Sanavad	198/202
Mathia	176/181
Broach Fine	214/219
Dhollera	212/216
Punjab/American	217/222
Sindh-Americaon	217/222
Cambodia	262/267
Compta	217/227
Westerns	202/207
Miraj	212/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar	245/248
Surat	250/252
Navsari	264/267
Kampala	337/339
Manza	312/317

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, June 5
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	827	296,212
Central India	931	262,167
Barsi and Nagar	305	163,177
Hyderabad Gaorani		38,553
Berar	1,618	334,479
Central Provinces	264	89,481
Total Oomras	3,945	1,184,069
Dholera	4,985	199,770
N W Provinces	136	61,949
Rajputana	1,136	85,397
Sind-Punjab	200	451,555
Broach	3,611	380,435
Coompta and Dharwar	1,189	67,147
Westerns Northerns	1,521	42,496
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	14,255
Persian	...	9
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	179	193,154
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	16,902	2,701,200

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 28th May

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,949	428,137
Japan and China	8,696	1,904,928
Coast Ports	...	33,159
Up-country by Rail	...	168,720
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.	37,408
Total	10,585	1,782,113

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 5

Ready Javas	Rs. 13 8 0
Shipment May June	Rs. 4 1 0
Shipment July Sept	Rs. 4 0 6
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs. 3 15 6
Kesar	Rs. 13 6 0
Saraya	Rs. 13 4 0
Java Spot	3.85

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 4

July	68 7/8d.
October	67 3/8d.
December	66 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 4

July	del. 0.85 1/2
September	del. 0.86 1/8
December	del. 0.88 3/8

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 5

London market quotations—
Electrolytic copper £40 10 0
New York—
Blue Eagle 9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 7/8 cents.
Bombay market quotations
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 32 10 0
Copper sheets Rs. 38 10 0
Tone: Very steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 4

September	2.79—02
December	2.74—03
January	2.53—03
May	2.54—02

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 5.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D June December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267 1/4
Banks selling T T	265 1/4
Banks buying T T	262 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	572
Banks buying T T	582
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 4th instant	5.01 3/4
Japan/London 5th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 5th instant	7.39 1/2
Hongkong/London 5th instant	1/3 7/16
Shanghai/London 5th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 4th instant	76.25
London/Belgium 4th instant	29.72 1/2
London/Switzerland 4th instant	15.55 1/2
London/Berlin 4th instant	12.49
London/Stockholm 4th instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York 4th instant	5.02 1/4
London/Amsterdam 4th instant	7.43 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold 3rd inst.	£6-18-10
Gold 4th instant	£6-18-3 1/2
Silver London Ready 3rd instant	19 15/16
4th instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 3rd instant	19 15/16
4th instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Ready 3rd instant	45
4th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 3rd instant	5/8 p.c.
4th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 3rd instant	5/8 p.c.
4th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money: Call	3 3/4 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET CLOSED

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will remain closed to-day the 6th instant.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 5.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 6½d. to £6.18.3½. Dollar Sterling rate stood at 5.01 31/32 and London-Paris cross rate was placed at 76.25. There is a talk of a monetary crisis.

The London Silver market remained unchanged. In the local Silver market there was scattered selling but Gold prices improved on steady buying Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 3/8.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	49	7	6
Jeth Delivery	49	7	0
Ashad Delivery	49	9	0
Ready Gold	34	5	0
Jeth Delivery	34	5	6
Ashad Delivery	34	5	3

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, June 4.

Spot	19-15/16
Forward	19-15/16

GOLD.
LONDON, June 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6-18-3½

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 4.

	£
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	73
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later	85
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 1931 or later	96-7/8
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. 1950/55	115
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	84
Conversion Loan, 3½ p.c. 1961	106-3/8
War Loan, 3½ p.c. 1952	106-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/69	116-3/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	114-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	104-1/8 mutilated
National Bank of India	44
P. and O. Banking Corporation	10-1/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June. 5.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/6/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/5/6
5 per cent 1940/43 110/12
3 per cent 1941 104/12
3 per cent 1951/54 103/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107
4 per cent 1943 111
4 per cent 1960/70 114/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/9
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10

TAX-FREE
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/9
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)
4 per cent B P T 1947 109/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/7 and improved to Rs. 98/8 and after declining to Rs. 98/4 closed at Rs. 98/5/6.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 4.

July	45.50+50
September	45.55+35
December	45.75+65

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Osaka, June 5.

June	195.30—40
August	195.80
September	195.50—10
October	195.40—10
December	194.00—20

COTTON STRADDLES

Receipts into Bombay on 2nd June	8,073
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,684,298
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,215,530
Increase	468,768

COTTON ARRIVALS

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
July 134 Oct. 137 at Cross Rate 5.01 31/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach July/Aug. 213—Liverpool July 6.17 Rs. 57 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 203—Liverpool May 5.72 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach July/Aug. 213—New York July 11.62 Rs. 44 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 31/32

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 203—New York May 10.80 Rs. 36 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 31/32.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 4.

Broach J/A. Op. 211; Highest 212 1/4; Lowest 211; Closing 211 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 202 1/4; Highest 203 1/4; Lowest 202 1/4; Closing 202 1/2

Oomra July Op. 193 1/2; Highest 195 1/2; Lowest 193 1/2; Closing 195 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 181 1/2; Highest 182 1/2; Lowest 181 1/2; Closing 182.

Bengal July Op. 166; Highest 167; Lowest 166; Closing 166 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 148; Highest 148 1/4; Lowest 147 3/4; Closing 147 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 7 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 6 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON SUGAR.
LONDON, June 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard: No. 25:—
C & F. Calcutta,
June-July nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay,
June-July nominal per cwt. 6/4 1/2.
C & F Karachi
June-July nominal per cwt. 6/4 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
LONDON, June 4.

Bank Bills 3 months market rates 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE
LONDON, June 4.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe Parcels	Nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels	Nominal
Wheat, South Australian Parcels June sellers	29/9

EXCHANGES.
LONDON, June 4.

T. T. LONDON ON:—	
New York (Closing Rate)	5.02 1/4
Paris	76.25
Berlin	12.49
Madrid	36.83
Amsterdam	7.43 1/2
Brussels	29.72 1/2
Milan	63.62
Berne	15.55 1/2
Prague	121.87

Professional Support Meets Selling By Jobbers In Steels

ABSENCE OF OUTSIDE BUSINESS

Bombay Burmas Rule Firm

BOMBAY: June 5.

The Local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and during this small session prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was a limited turnover of business and the undertone of the Market was quiet. Advance in Pound Sterling Exchange and fear of a monetary and Franc crisis created unsettled feeling among local Operators and under too many conflicting influences, business was slow.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 10, highest being Rs. 673-12 and the lowest Rs. 662-8. Ordinary Shares were placed at about Rs. 174-8.

Some professional Marwari Operators were reported buying, but Bazar Jobbers were sellers. General outside support was also small.

There was a great activity in Bombay Burma Shares, where buyers showed more enthusiasm and prices looked up.

The Share Bazar will remain open for one hour on Saturday and Monday. The Market will remain closed on Tuesday on account of "Valan."

TEXTILE MILLS.
BOMBAY, June 5.

100 Ahm. Advance	276	4
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	88	12
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	41	4
100 Central India	228	12
100 Colaba	117	8
100 Coorla	85	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	290	0
1 E D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100 Finlay	110	10
100 Gokak	163	2
1000 Hindustan	1620	0
100 Indore	57	8
100 Khatau	61	4
100 Kohinoor	204	6
250 Laxmi	585	0
100 Madhavji	4	12
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	705	0
250 Modern	41	0
50 Mysore	85	10
20 New Great	115	0
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	250	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	1,980	0
50 Simplex	63	12
100 Swadeshi	57	8
100 Swan	78	12
25 Tata	3	0
500 Vishnu	1170	0
1000 Western	760	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	110	8
25-50 Central	33	10
500 Imperial	1,560	0
125-100 Im. Conty	389	6
50-100 India	130	4
100 Reserve Bank	132	0
5 Union	5-8-0	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	37	2
70 Gwalior	121	4
160 Indian	495	0
100 Katni Defd.	2,350	0
100 Katni Ord.	385	0
75 Okha	275	10
10 Punjab	28	14
100 Shahabad	427	8
70 United	137	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	14
15-75 New India	41	8
200 Oriental	4970	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1610	0
10 Ajmer	13	2
50 Bom. Tram.	157	8
100 Bombay Suburban	176	4
10 Broach	11	8
100 Karachi	245	0
100 Poona	230	0
100 Surat	191	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, June. 5.

Century	139 141
Bom. Dyeing	690 687 690 687 688
Kohinoor	204 203 204
Central India	228 227 228
New Great	115
Simplex	64 63
Swadeshi	156 157
Bundi	37-2
I. Cement	498 500 498 502 501 502 500 503 504
Punjab	26-14
Shahabad	486 487 486 488 487
Andhra	1613 1608 1610 1606 1610
Tata Hydro	174-6 173-12 174-1
Tata Power	1397 1391 1596 1392 1397
Tram. Ord.	157-8
T. Steel Dfd.	668 663 672 667 668 663 670 671
T. Steel Ord.	175-12 174-8 175-4 174-8 175-8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	170-4
Bellapur	181 180 181
B. Steam	291 290
B. Burma	430 436

100 Tata Hydro	174	6
1000 Tata Power	1597	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	897	8
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	100	0
100 Gujrat	81	12
100 Mandra Bhon	99	8
100 Pachora Jamner	96	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99	0
500 Tapty Valley	785	0
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur	36	0
30 Tata Steel Def.	671	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	175	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
50 Belapur Sugar	181	4
250 Bombay Steam	290	0
125 Bombay Burma	236	4
50 Bombay Burma Con.	147	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-2-0	
50 Bombay Telephone	112	3
100 Indian Bleaching	111	14
100 Indian Radio Dfd.	530	0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	530	0
100 Port Canning	570	0
15 Scindia	18	3
30 Premier Construction	83	0
75 Tata Oil	16	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453	12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	80	0
5 p.c. Central India	510	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	4
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620	0

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 4.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	96 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1938/38	100 1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 1/8

SEEDS.
London, June 4.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton.	£10-17-6 June sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton.	£12-6-3 June/July selers.
Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton.	£12-5-0 June/July sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton.	£12-5-0 June/July sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C.I.F. ton.	£12-2-6 June/July sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
NEW YORK, June 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	6 3/4

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1935 to 28th May 1936		2,653,368
Same period previous season		2,184,120
Exports from 1st Sept. 1935 to 28th May 1936:		
	1935/36	1934/35
United Kingdom	95,578	55,285
Continent	340,653	273,679
China	85,437	74,180
Japan	1,019,252	884,917
Coast Ports	33,159	24,612
U. S. A.	2,506	626
Total	1,575,935	1,313,299
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1935 to 28th May 1936		168,720
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1935 to 28th May 1936		599,765
Same period last year		683,907
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th May 1936		838,770
Same time previous season		778,077
KARACHI STATISTICS.		
Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept. 1935 to 21st May 1936		1,782,262
Same period previous year		1,473,075
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1935 to 14th May 1936		1,429,603
Same time last season		1,089,912

LINSEED OIL
London, June 4.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt. 24/4-1/2 June sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt. 24/6 July/Aug. sellers
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-5/16 sellers.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1936

India Needs Living Martyrs

RAJEN BABU PLEADS FOR UNITY

"Abolition Of Landlordism May Solve Tenant Problem; But Will Complicate Matters"

(From Our Correspondent.)
CHAPRA, (By Mail).

In the course of his reply at the reception given by the Chapra public on Friday last, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that he had got an opportunity of addressing a meeting at Chupra after a very long time—his last address being in the month of July 1930, when he was arrested and sent to prison. It was for the first time, the speaker mentioned, after the Lucknow Congress, that he opened his mouth and naturally men expected to hear much from him but he was not going to speak much. He admitted that he had been a silent but steady worker since the beginning of his public life, opening his mouth only when he could not help it, further the present condition of the country neither required nor permitted of, much talk.

THEN AND NOW

Tracing the history of the Congress, Rajendra Babu compared the outlook of 1885, the year the Congress was born, with the outlook of to-day and said that the two were entirely different. In those days a few English-knowing people constituted the Congress and they thought that England was ruling India in the interest of the latter. But a change occurred in that outlook when after 20 years they found that Government had not accepted a single one of their 100 or 125 resolutions in its entirety which they had been passing year after year during this period and gradually they had come to a stage when there was hardly an Indian who did not, in his heart, wanted to get rid of the foreign domination. At present even those who professed loyalty to the Government had the same feeling about it as a Congressman but were prevented by various reasons from manifesting those feelings. Could there be an apparatus to know the inner ideas of a man like the X'ray which examined the bones inside the body, it could easily be known that the loyalist person cherished the same desire of seeing India a free country.

The Congress has changed greatly since the olden days. In Bihar there was a time in the years 1916-18, when he happened to be the Secretary of the old Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, that even postal charges were met by the Secretaries and there was not a single whole-time worker, whereas at present there were about 78,000 Congress members, which he hoped would be doubled this time, besides at least 1,000 whole-time workers scattered all over the province and 10 lakhs or more had been collected and spent within the last 15 or 16 years. These were happy signs indeed.

Referring to the recent struggle for freedom which had been evidenced during the last 5 or 6 years, Babu Rajendra Prasad drew pointed attention to the various kinds of molestations including beating and suffering hardships and seizure of property, to which the people had been subjected and claimed that the task was by no means easy.

NEED FOR UNITY

Continuing, he very strongly deprecated the present-day differences on caste and creed, employers and workers, landlord and tenant, villagers and 'Shahri' (as in the Punjab), rich and poor and so on. It may be possible he said that abolition of landlordism may solve the problem of tenant, but in the present state of affairs it would complicate matters and add to our future trouble by retarding our progress towards the realization of our ultimate goal of independence. Our present objective was the attainment of freedom from foreign rule and those who wanted to plant Socialism in this land of ours should first think whether the circumstances were favourable to ensure a healthy growth of this new plant. There was a good deal of difference between Gandhism and Socialism about fundamentals but the speaker did not like to go deeper in the matter. He was hopeful of finding a common method of working towards the chief and paramount goal of independence. Congressmen had held from the very beginning that unless all the communities of India combined the goal could not be reached. Though the Congress had not so far succeeded in bringing about the Unity it should not mean that efforts for Unity should be given up. For, without Unity Swaraj for all would remain a mere empty dream. It would be an evil day for the country, if a Hindu or a Muslim tried to get Swaraj for his own community and acted separately. He stressed the point that the communities could have shares in rights and privileges only when they have obtained these rights and not before.

THE REAL PROGRAMME

Speaking on the present and future programme of the Congress Babu Rajendra Prasad asserted that if by programme was meant programme through press and platform there may be many programmes and he had nothing to say about them. But if programme meant real constructing programme for advancing the country's cause, the speaker was sure that on due and close consideration people would be convinced that so far there had been no better programme for the country than the present Congress programme which consisted chiefly in the attainment of unity and removal of poverty of the masses.

Talking of unity among different sects and communities the speaker said that the sectional difference of some sort or other was an old feature of the country. In the South he had noticed an acute difference between the so-called untouchables and caste Hindus and between Brahmins and non-Brahmins. South India had specialised in caste differences and North-India had specialised in communal differences. But the basis for this sad state of affairs was the same. One group aimed at placing above its own interest above that of another. It was necessary for every one to realise that however large his community might be it was, after all, less than the whole of the country. It was a pity that these communalists or sectarians seem to forget the obvious truth that even 15 annas 9 pies was less than 16 annas. The history of placing one's individual or sectional interests above others was very old in India. They found evidence on every page of Indian history that not only did one particular group or community betray the country for its own benefit but even individuals sacrificed unhesitatingly the interest of the country for personal gain though such individual always failed to gain their objectives. The fate of Mir Jafar who helped the British against Sirajauddoula is too well-known to need a recital. The history of the Sikhs and the Maharrattas tell the same story.

BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE.

The history of England, on the other hand, was quite different. The English people were certainly quite alive to their own personal interest but during the 150 years of their rule in India there was hardly an instance of a Britisher betraying his own country. British officers were employed in India and were getting much higher salaries than the children of the soil but apart from serving their own interest as public servants they were also strengthening the domination of their own country over India. British Traders came to trade in India and sent away after making their piles but they also established an empire and handed it over to their country. Indians were also carrying on trade and though their trade amounted to but snatching little crumbs from the tables of the foreigners yet many of them were advancing the interest of foreign traders.

All these were the manifestations of one common disease, namely, the practice of placing smaller interest above the greater ones and in fact the first programme of the Congress was, therefore, to remedy this disease. It was the duty of the Congress to teach people to live for the country and the nation.

Then there was the great problem of mass poverty. Though outwardly the country was looking prosperous as was manifested by such things as the crowds of students at the cinema gates and the advance of fashion the actual position was this that India was getting poorer every day. It was much in evidence in villages where people had to depend on agriculture alone, now that their other industries have disappeared in competing with the present-day machinery. To add to their miseries, their population had increased considerably while the land under cultivation was incapable of being extended. The result was that the same area of the land has now, not only to feed a larger population, but also to supply other needs that have multiplied unnecessarily, not to speak of luxuries that were growing daily.

IMPROVE HUMAN MACHINERY.

If the Congress, therefore, was emphasising the revival of the dead and dying industries it was simply suggesting a method of supplementing the income accru-

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 4)

Lieut.-General Sir John Coleridge, Commander-in-Chief, Northern Command of India, who arrived by the Mail Boat, left for the Punjab on Thursday night.

SALE OF HANDLOOM PRODUCTS

Madras Minister Opens Emporium

MADRAS, June 5.

An emporium of the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society was opened this morning at China Bazaar Road by Pt. Rajan, Development Minister, in the presence of a large gathering including the Director of Industries and others.

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chetty requesting the Minister to open the Emporium said that nearly three million people of the presidency depended on handloom industry for their existence. The speaker who had studied the question in all its bearings had come to the conclusion that some portion of the weaving tax should be earmarked for handloom, if the industry was to be resuscitated and saved. He declared that it was in the interests of the country that handloom weavers should be adequately safeguarded. The Minister declaring the Emporium open appealed to the public to come forward and support the Society as it was owing to lack of public support that the Society was not in a position to go ahead.—A.P.

QUAKE SHOCK AT COOCH BEHAR

COOCH BEHAR, June 1.

A moderate earthquake shock was felt here on May 29 and after an interval another shock of a little greater intensity was experienced. No damage is reported.

A smart earthquake shock that lasted for a few seconds was felt at Natrakona on May 30 at about 1.20 p.m. No damage is reported.—A.P.

Indians Sustain Heavy Losses

SAD TALE OF LOOTING IN ABYSSINIA

(From Our Correspondent).
DIRE-DAWA, May 28.
(By Air Mail).

We are now able to see the Italian might and how they conquered this country. They have brought gigantic mechanical transport. Their lorries and automobiles are all of Ford make and of very strong type. For water they built special trucks each carrying 3 small tanks of water and thus they were able to cross waterless sandy deserts supplying their soldiers with water everywhere. They were also able to recruit thousands of Somali soldiers who are well paid and well treated and thus these Somalis who were sworn enemies of the Abyssinians fought and conquered Ogadain. There was only one big fight I am informed at Ananle where the Abyssinians stubbornly resisted far 3 days, after this the fight on the Southern Front was won, the Abyssinians only made slight resistance here and there and the forces of Marshall Graziani were able to enter Dagahbour, Jigziga, Harrar and Dire-Dawa unopposed. They are consolidating their positions and have brought thousands of soldiers in this place.

INDIANS TAKE REFUGE IN HILLS.

Some of our Indians and some Arab traders of Deder, nearly 25 to 30 men with their wives and children, are surrounded in a place called Soka near Deder, the chief coffee centre of this Province. They were all doing business in Deder and resisted the Abyssinians in the house of one Saad Omar Baffamais when Deder was looted and finding the odds very heavy against them they were all forced to save their lives and escape from back doors and finding all their other ways blocked have gone to Soka where they are living on the hills. Some of them are my personal friends. They are Mr. Wazirali Karimbhai Noor Mohamed, Ali Mohamed and some other Indians with their families. Mr. Saad Omar with his wife and children and many other Arab and British subjects and some Indians are all there. If help is not sent to them soon, God knows what will happen to them. The Italian authorities and the British Consul are all informed, but upto now no action whatever has been taken.

SAD TALES OF LOSSES.

From Addis Ababa details of terrible losses suffered by Indians have arrived. Mr. Akber Ali and Co. have lost 175,000 dollars merchandise, Messrs. Nathoo Moolji about 50,000, Lakhmichand Bhagwandas 20,000 and nearly all the Indian traders have lost everything of value that they possessed.

From Harrar Messrs. G. M. Mohamedali Siddick Abdulla, Yousuf Issacee, Golamali Wadla and many other Indians and Arabs have lost millions of dollars.

Although Messrs. G. M. Mohamedali and Co. were saved in Addis Ababa, but they lost heavily in Jigjiga, Harrar, Djmma and other places and they are sending away their goods to Harginu from Dire-Dawa or Harrar.

DESTITUTE PEOPLE.

Mr. Hassanally Tyball lost 20,000 dollars in Ashi Taffari and the branch of Messrs. G. M. Mohamedali Akberali and Co., S. Tyeb Ali and many other Indians were looted and their houses burnt. Many of these Indians are poor men now. Some working class people are in a desperate condition I am helping some of them in my humble way.

Sir Sydney Barton is sending away all such people who are destitute and in need of help and I feel sure through your help Indians will come to the assistance of these Indians.

These people who are in Dire-Dawa will surely be sent away by the British Consul with their wives and children.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force. have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

Gang Of Currency Note Forgers Arrested

Hyderabad Police Raid House And Seize Implements Used

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD: June 5.

A sensation was caused yesterday night in the Begum Bazar locality of Hyderabad City, when the City Police raided a house in which it is stated, a gang was preparing counterfeit currency notes.

The Police seized implements during the search and arrested certain members of the gang. It is understood that the gang was responsible for preparing Hyderabad currency notes valued at about a couple of lakhs of rupees.

Inquiries are being made.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

WADE'S GAINING! MOVE OVER--- I'LL DRIVE!
DON'T SHOOT, DONAVAN!— THEY CAN'T GET AWAY!
IT'S NO USE--- THIS CAR AIN'T FAST ENOUGH!
TIGER: LOOK!
THE DRAWBRIDGE! IT'S STARTING TO GO UP!
5-13
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Gurmukhi Poster Proscribed Proscribed

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The Punjab Government has proscribed a printed Gurmukhi poster headed "An open letter to the Indian police" and all other documents containing copies or translations of or extracts from the same on the ground that it contains matter the publication of which is punishable under Sub-Section 4(1) (C) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931.—A.P.

Sangli Civic Chief

SANGLI, June 5.

The Sangli Darbar has been pleased to continue Mr. K. H. Khadilker as Sangli City Municipal President and has nominated the following four members as Municipal Councillors: Dr. Mayadeo, Dr. Kotnis, Mr. Tamankar and Mr. Bhimappa Patil.—A.P.

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